ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
A Decision for Mankind: Editorial and Cartoon.
British Voters Reject Hayek Thesis: Mirror of Public Opinion.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FINAL

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ATOMIC BOMB DAMAGE HEAVY, JAPS ADMIT HIROSHIMA A WARNING OF BLOWS TO COME U. S. MAINTAINS SECRECY; B-29S STRIKE AGAIN

GREEN ISOLATES AFL FROM MOVE FOR WORLD UNITY OF LABOR GROUPS

Federation President Concedes Dissolution of IFTU, Will Not Back International Conference in Paris.

By SPENCER B. McCULLOCH
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—International trade union unity was more remote than ever today in so far as the American Federation of Labor was concerned as its all-powerful executive council met in executive session here.

With one stroke, William Green, AFL president, officially conceded dissolution of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which the AFL has held the exclusive American franchise, and emphasized determination to have nothing to do with the new and broader World Trade Union Conference which is endeavoring to form a permanent organization.

Green dismissed the future of the IFTU, in which the AFL played an important part until the outbreak of the war rendered it inactive, by declaring "its dissolution is obvious. It's practically settled." He said that Sir Walter Citrine, head of both the IFTU and the British Trade Union Congress, is attending the Paris conference, to be held in the city's London meeting when the World Trade Union Conference failed to form a permanent group, had joined in forming the new organization and made it clear there that the IFTU would be dissolved. The AFL, Green added, won't send even an observer to the meeting of the World Trade Union Conference in Paris next month.

CIO for World Body.

At that meeting some of the leaders, including officers of the CIO, who have labored for a united world labor body, hope to effect a permanent organization.

"In spreading the success," Green remarked, "for it hasn't adopted a constitution."

"I hear," he added dryly, "that there's opposition to it in certain quarters."

In any event the old IFTU is

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

Moderately Warm

THE TEMPERATURES.

12 a.m.	72	12 p.m.	91
1 a.m.	72	1 p.m.	92
2 a.m.	72	2 p.m.	93
3 a.m.	72	3 p.m.	93
4 a.m.	72	4 p.m.	93
5 a.m.	72	5 p.m.	93
6 a.m.	72	6 p.m.	93
7 a.m.	72	7 p.m.	93
8 a.m.	73	8 p.m.	93
9 a.m.	74	9 p.m.	93
10 a.m.	76	10 p.m.	93
11 a.m.	78	11 p.m.	93

Yesterday's max. 93 at 6 p.m.; min. 72 at 5 a.m.
Same hour last year: 78 and 68.
Mean in city area—one day.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair, with moderate temperature this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow; afternoon temperature 1 above today and tomorrow to middle 90's; lowest tomorrow morning about 66 degrees.

Missouri: Fair today, tonight and tomorrow; somewhat warmer in southwest quarter today and in east half of state tomorrow; highest temperature today 90 to 95 degrees.

Illinois: Fair today, tonight and tomorrow; cooler in north and west central portion today; slightly warmer in south and east portions tomorrow.

Sunset, 8:02 p.m.; sunrise (tomorrow), 6:03 a.m.

Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 9.0 feet, a rise of 0.1; the Missouri at St. Charles, 23.0 feet, a fall of 0.6.

(All figures fast, including temps and precipitation, relative to Union Station Weather Bureau.)

CROP CONDITION COST.

Week of August 6 Estimated at $1,000,000,000 by Agriculture Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Crop conditions during the week ended August 6 cost the nation $1,000,000,000, the Department of Agriculture estimated today.

FIRST WAR CRIMINAL LIST IS BELIEVED TO BE READY

Jackson Thought to Have Put Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop and Others Down for Early Trial.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor for the war criminal trials, is believed here to have already submitted a list of top-ranking Nazis who will be tried in a group.

Indications are that the list includes Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Former Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Rudolf Hess, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Dr. Albert Speer, Heinz Heinrich Lammers, who was chief of the Reich chancellery; Otto Meissner, former minister of state; Walter Darre, former chief agriculture minister, and three or four others.

The Nazis will be brought to trial in a group under an indictment which charges anyone identified with planning and launching World War II, religious, racial and political persecutions and atrocities.

Jackson is reported to prosecute the first group himself, surrendering the role later to other representatives of the United States.

Symposium on delay in the war guilt trials is on page 13B.

TOKYO ROSE CITED BY NAVY; BOOSTED MORALE OF YANKS

Propagandist Also Promised Chance to Broadcast Halsey's Ride on Emperor's Horse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tokyo Rose, seductive-voiced Japanese girl propagandist, won a citation from the United States Navy today for "meritorious service contributing greatly to the morale" of American troops in the Pacific.

As a further tribute to the ability of Tokyo Rose to "bring laughter and entertainment to our men and women," the Navy granted her permission to broadcast "soon" a description of Adm. William F. Halsey riding the Japanese emperor's white horse through the streets of Tokyo.

Said the citation: ". . . While the United States armed forces in the Pacific have been extremely busy capturing enemy-held islands, sinking Jap ships, and killing Japs and more Japs, Tokyo Rose, ever solicitous of their morale, has persistently entertained them during those long nights in fox holes and on board ship, by bringing them excellent swing-style music, laughter and news about home. These broadcasts have reminded all our men of the things they are fighting for, which are the things America has given them. And they have inspired them to a greater determination than ever to get the war over quickly, which explains why they are now driving onward to Tokyo itself, so that soon they will be able to check Tokyo Rose in person. . ."

The name Tokyo Rose is not used on the Japanese radio; it was invented by American service men.

RUSSIANS TOLD OF ATOMIC BOMB ATTACK ON HIROSHIMA

Time Issues Text of Truman Announcement; Invention Points Story Without Comment.

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Russian press and radio carried to the Russian people today the news of the new atomic bomb attack on the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

Shortly after midnight the Moscow radio gave the first account of the bombing and the Tass news agency subsequently issued the text of the announcement by President Truman.

The government newspaper Izvestia printed the story on its foreign news page without comment.

PERSEID METEOR DISPLAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The annual display of Perseid meteors is expected to reach a maximum next Sunday morning, from about midnight, St. Louis time until dawn.

The United States Naval Observatory said a display of 30 or more Perseids an hour may be seen on a clear dark night from a location where artificial lights do not interfere. The meteors are called Perseids because the point where their visible paths appear to most when traced backward, is near the constellation Perseus.

MARKET OUTLOOK ON SCARCE ITEMS GIVEN BY WPB

Sewing Machines, Cleaners, Irons to Reach Retailers in Small Quantities in Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Industry is beginning to feel the heavy impact of cutbacks in war contracts, WPB said today.

In another statement, the agency predicted sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and electric irons would begin reaching retail outlets in the fall "in small quantities," and electric clocks should be fairly plentiful by then.

But, Frederick M. Mitchell, director of WPB's consumers durable goods division, cautioned that volume production of these and other home consumer long have found difficult or impossible to buy cannot be reached until the spring or summer of 1946.

Even then, Mitchell said, production will not be large enough to meet immediately the pent-up demand.

War production cutbacks reported to the WPB production readjustment committee from April 1 to July 20 show an over-all reduction of about two billion dollars for the four months. By contrast, August schedules have been reduced by $1,200,000,000.

Cuts reviewed by the committee, including those made in April before the final collapse of Germany, total about 11 billion dollars. Of these $6,500,000,000 affect final schedules and $4,712,000,000 last schedules.

These cutbacks, however, do not present a clear picture of war production. They do not make allowance for new contracts that have been let for war work or any increases resulting from reattooling.

Program Gaining Momentum.

Mitchell described the reconversion program as "steadily gaining momentum," but said there are many retarding factors. These include shortages of some essential materials and parts and, in some areas, manpower.

"Reconversion must not be permitted to interfere in any degree whatsoever with the production of war material," Mitchell said. "To safeguard this production controls are still maintained by WPB on materials such as steel sheet, steel iron castings, tin, wood, textiles and certain chemicals."

Forecast by Items.

Here is the item-by-item outlook:

Mechanical refrigerators — Priorities assistance has been provided for 200,000 home-type mechanical refrigerators in the third quarter of 1945 but actual production is not expected to exceed 150,000 units as it must steel

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Mountain Resort Temperature Here Likely for Several Days

St. Louisans awakened this morning to the coolest temperature in the past three weeks as the thermometer stood at 62 between 6 and 7 o'clock. Previous lows were 67 on July 16 and 62 on July 15.

A high-pressure area attended by a cool air mass which retreated over Manitoba this morning is responsible for the mountain resort weather here, Meteorologist Harry F. Wahlgren explained.

No freeze more of the same for tomorrow, with a predicted high in the middle 80s and a low of about 60, with some warming up on Thursday and a likely return to the 90s by Friday.

DISEASE OUTLOOK.

Outlook in health department for August: Diseases of intestinal tract, especially among children, likely to increase. Diseases of respiratory tract, such as colds, sore throat, pneumonia, etc., likely to decrease. Polio likely to remain at present level. Spring fever, (Adv.)

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BOMB'S TEST: A BLINDING FLASH, SUSTAINED ROAR

'Mankind's Successful Transition to a New Age, the Atomic Age,' Says War Department Narrative.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP). FOLLOWING is the text of the War Department statement describing the first test of the atomic bomb:

Mankind's successful transition to a new age, the atomic age, was ushered in July 16, 1945, before the eyes of a tense group of renowned scientists and military men gathered in the desert lands of New Mexico to witness the final and results of their two-billion-dollar effort. Here in a remote section of the Alamogordo air base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, the first man-made atomic explosion, the outstanding achievement of applied science, was achieved at 5:30 a.m. of that day. Darkening heavens pouring forth rain and lightning immediately up to the zero hour heightened the drama.

Mounted on a steel tower, a revolutionary weapon destined to change war as we know it, as which may even be the instrumentality to end all major wars, was set off with an impact which signalized man's entrance into a new physical world. Success was greater than the most ambitious estimates. A small amount of matter, the product of a chain of huge specially constructed industrial plants, was made to release the energy of the universe locked up within the atom from the beginning of time. A fabulous achievement had been reached. Speculative theory, barely established in power laboratories, had been projected into practicality.

The plans of the atomic bomb project, which is headed by Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, was under the direction of Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, theoretical physicist of the University of California. He is to be credited with achieving the implementation of atomic energy for military purposes.

Tension before the actual detonation was at a tremendous pitch. Failure was an ever-present possibility. The great a success, envisioned by some of those present, might have meant an abomination, unusable weapon.

Assembling of the Bomb.

Final assembly of the atomic bomb began on the night of July 12 in an old ranch house. As various component assemblies arrived

Continued on Page 18, Column 1.

19 MEN KILLED IN CANADIAN GRAIN ELEVATOR EXPLOSION

Many Missing After Blast Wrecks Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Storage Plant.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 7 (AP)—At least 19 men were killed today by an explosion which wrecked a large storage elevator of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Ltd. The blast rocked the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.

Many men were missing including several soldiers on leave to work in the elevators.

The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. An accumulation of grain dust, often a source of explosions in grain elevators, may have caused the blast.

STOCKS DROP $2 OR MORE; SELLING AFTER NEWS OF BOMB

Traders Believe Atomic Weapon May Hasten End of War With Japan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Stocks declined $2 a share and more in today's moderately active market. Trading approximated 1,000,000 shares, or more than double yesterday's session which was the slowest in almost a year.

Although the atomic bomb was disclosed yesterday, it apparently took a day for full appraisal of the development in Wall Street. The selling was was attributed to a belief by some customers that the new weapon might result in a quicker end to the Pacific war with accompanying collapse and reconversion unsettlement.

MARRIED WOMEN NEED JOBS
Even for short, light assembly work. Hours Monday through Friday, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Nearly new Ford Bus. Apply 6 West, registration room. (Adv.)

WIFE OF KEY MAN UNAWARE OF BUILDING OF ATOMIC BOMB

So Secretive That She Learned About It When Others Did, Mrs. L. R. Groves Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, key man in the development of the atomic bomb, was so secretive even his wife didn't know what he was up to.

Mrs. Groves said last night: "I didn't know anything about it until this morning — the same as everyone else."

RADIO PRICES IN BERLIN UP SINCE ARMY PROGRAM BEGAN

People Hungry for News and Entertainment, Bid Up Sets 150 Per Cent.

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP) — The price of small radio sets has jumped 200 per cent on Berlin's black market since the Army's network station began broadcasting here Sunday.

The increase was attributed to Berliners hungry for news and entertainment. The small German sets in demand are the kind the Nazis built for reception of local broadcasts. They will not pick up stations outside the country.

SINGLE ASSAULT NOT EXPECTED TO SCARE NIPPONESE INTO SURRENDER

Enemy Has No Adequate Defense Against New Weapon, Is Not Believed Capable of Making Similar One.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tokyo as one of Japan's other great cities is believed here to be next on the list for atomic bomb destruction.

This is the view of officials trying to evaluate the possible effects of the terrifying new weapon.

From what has been announced publicly by President Truman and other American and British officials it is clear that all ideas of national defense and security—based even on weapons as modern as the rockets Hitler used against London—are due to undergo radical changes.

In its impact on peaceful pursuits, the newly harnessed energy still is some years from practical use, according to official reports, but it may revolutionize industry and trade of the future.

Evidently with this in mind, President Truman made clear in his announcement of the new bomb yesterday that the development of atomic power in this country is to be kept under tight Government control.

Its Use in War.

Because of its enormous potentialities for both war and peace, the use of atomic energy is a two-sided problem.

In its war aspects, the dropping of the first atomic bomb on the Japanese army base at Hiroshima Sunday night was mainly a warning to the enemy. Pending full reconnaissance reports, it is believed here that the city, which had a pre-war population of 318,000, was largely if not completely wiped out.

American propaganda broadcasts are bombarding the Japanese with reports of this mighty new weapon. Enemy warlords can determine for themselves what it did at Hiroshima.

The Japanese have no adequate defense against this weapon anymore than against regular aerial bombardment. They can only surrender or face destruction. The hour is the most critical in their national history.

Few top officials here expect a surrender at once, and Truman himself said the United States is fully prepared to go ahead with the bombings and that even more powerful atomic bombs are in the making.

Long-Range Effects.

At the moment the use of this new weapon is securely in the hands of the Allies. Stimson said the War Department is certain the Japanese cannot match it. But it is expected that in future years every great industrial nation will develop it.

Military authorities already are talking of the possibility that the United States could be attacked

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

NEW ULTIMATUM TO JAPS FORECAST BY BRITISH PRESS

Daily Mail Says Tokyo Can Expect Warning to Quit in 48 Hours or Face Destruction.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A new ultimatum to Japan, backed by the threat of the atomic bomb, was forecast in the British press today as scientists acclaimed the invention as one of the greatest developments of the age.

The Daily Mail, in a Washington dispatch, quoted "reliable sources" in the United States capital as saying the Allies would soon warn Japan with an ultimatum threatening to bomb it into oblivion with the new weapon unless it surrendered unconditionally.

"Soon after President Truman had released the sensational news of the atomic bomb, reliable sources here (Washington) said a new ultimatum is to be sent to Japan," the Daily Mail said.

"This will say: 'We will withhold use of the atomic bomb for 48 hours, in which time you can surrender. Otherwise you face the prospect of the entire obliteration of the Japanese nation.'"

Propaganda at Work.

While there was no immediate confirmation from official quarters, Allied propagandists already were at work bombarding Japan with radio accounts of the new bomb and its vast potentialities.

"It might produce something that will revolutionize all industrial life," said Sir John Anderson, who as Lord President of the Council in Britain's wartime cabinet shared responsibility for the research which developed the weapon.

"There are great possibilities if energy on a scale presented in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

Jewish Woman Who Fled Nazis Laid Basis for Atomic Research

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

DR. LISE MEITNER

Dr. Lise Meitner, Now in Stockholm, Won't Discuss Her Contribution — 'Left Germany Never to Return.'

By ROBERT N. STURDEVANT
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Lise Meitner, 67-year-old Austrian whose mathematical calculations played an important part in the development of the atom bomb, said today she had no knowledge of the atom bomb announcement as she had not listened to the radio or read a newspaper recently. She declined to discuss her contribution to work with atomic power.

Dr. Meitner was once a director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin.

She fled Germany in 1938 although Adolf Hitler overlooked his Nuremberg anti-Semitic laws in an effort to compel her to stay. She escaped over the Dutch border and traveled to Sweden. Dr. Meitner always refers to herself as an "Austrian" and never a German and throughout her 32 years of work in Germany never became a German citizen.

"When I left Germany it was never to return," she said.

Per Olin, Swedish scientist at Uppsala University, said the atom bomb undoubtedly was closely connected with the discovery of Dr. Meitner and a Dr. Hahn of Germany of the "nuclear reaction by which atoms of uranium split into two parts, releasing great energy."

Dr. Meitner's brother-in-law, Dr. Justinian Frisch, said she was greatly interested in the 1938 discovery by Hahn and Strassman, another German scientist, who showed theoretically that the uranium atom could be transformed into the barium atom.

Dr. Meitner, a close friend of Hahn, immediately communicated the information together with observations of her own to Dr. Otto Robert Frisch, her nephew, who had joined Dr. Niels Bohr's institute in Copenhagen in 1934 as an assistant.

In the absence of Dr. Bohr, who was in America at the time, Dr. Frisch began experiments, his father said, seeking to prove in practice that the uranium atom could be split. He succeeded in

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

Atom Bomb Wizard Lost $10 Bet That Part of Project Would Fail

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., Aug. 7 (AP)—Doubts as to the complete success of the atomic bomb on its first test cost one of the bomb's developers a $10 bill.

Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, the University of California physicist credited by the War Department with being the scientist mainly responsible for harnessing atomic energy for military purposes, told the story on himself.

Obviously happy, he referred to an official release which said an associate entrusted him after the test bomb was detonated with awesome results last July 16.

"That's not true," Dr. Oppenheimer said. "He didn't embrace me. He slapped me on the back and asked me for the 10 bucks he had bet me it would work."

The scientist explained he had wagered a certain part of the experiment would fail. He added: "It was worth losing the $10."

SAVE 2½% ON HOME LOANS
Buy a home with savings of a lifetime. Fifth Home Loan. Come to Roosevelt Federal Savings and Loan Association. Most liberal terms of local, fair, friendly service on home financing. (Adv.)

WEAPON DROPPED BY PARACHUTE, ENEMY REPORTS; CRY OF 'INHUMAN'

Tokyo Says Investigation of Results Is Under Way, Predicts That Defensive Answer Will Be Found.

GUAM, Aug. 7 (AP)—Iron censorship was clamped on details of the atom bombing of Hiroshima by the United States Strategic Air Forces, but from the Japanese today came admission that the new weapon had done "considerable" damage.

The atomic bomb was dropped from a plane by parachute and exploded before it hit the ground, a Domei news agency dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio said.

"The destructive power of the new weapon cannot be slighted," the enemy report said.

Domei quoted "informed sources" in Tokyo as conceding that the new bomb had "considerable destructive power."

While President Truman's announcement said that one atomic bomb was released, both today's Japanese communique and the later Domei dispatch referred to the bomb in the plural. Domei said a "few" were dropped.

"Wanton Attack."

"As a result of this wanton attack, a considerable number of houses in the city were demolished, while fires were caused to start at several points," Domei said.

The dispatch said Japanese authorities already were busy on counter-measures and declared that "the history of war shows that the new weapon, however effective, will eventually lose its power" because of discovery of ways to nullify its effect.

Domei quoted its informed source as "branding the bomb tactics 'a destroyer of justice and mankind . . . and public enemy No. 1 of social justice."

(The text of the Domei broadcast appears on Page 2-A.)

The Japanese communique said that "the enemy appears to have employed new-type bombs." It reported that "details are now under investigation."

Domei earlier had noted in a broadcast that President Truman's announcement had been heard in Japan.

The Osaka radio gave some suggestion of the extent of the damage when it announced that various trains in Hiroshima prefecture had been canceled.

Japanese broadcasts yesterday reported that Hiroshima had been attacked by a "small number" of B-29s which dropped explosives and incendiaries.

U. S. Statement.

The only American report on the damage was the War Department announcement issued yesterday which said:

"In response to questions as to the damage accomplished by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, the War Department announced that it was as yet impossible to make an accurate report.

"Reconnaissance planes state that an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke covered the target area.

"As soon as accurate details of the results become available, they

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Today's War News

GUAM—Japanese admit "considerable" damage by "diabolic" new atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima; American reports on results awaited; 131 B-29s hit Yokohama naval base on Honshu island; 400 Okinawa-based planes set big fires in raid on Tarumi, on Kyushu.

CHUNGKING—Chinese troops recapture Yungkong on "invasion coast" 135 miles southwest of Canton to tighten grip on 50-mile stretch along south China sea.

MANILA—Yanks and Filipinos apply two-way pinch on isolated pockets on Luzon in effort to capture Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita despite rumors that he had been killed in air attack.

ALSO DRIVE ON 610 AT 7:30 A. M.
Regarded by many as one of radio's most influential news broadcasters, Alex Dreier is heard over KSD at 7 A. M., Monday through Saturday, on the dot. (Adv.)

400 PLANES FROM OKINAWA SET CITY ON KYUSHU ABLAZE

FLAMES ENVELOPE WHOLE OF TARUMI AFTER U.S. ATTACK WITH FIRE BOMBS

Single Liberator Sinks Two Ships in Tsushima Strait — Other Bombers Raid Korea Smelting Center.

Continued From Page One.

will be released by the Secretary of War."

Marianas-based B-29s today kept up the pounding of Japan with a seventh 1,000-plane strike at the big Tachikawa naval arsenal, 20 miles southwest of Nagoya, while flaming airmen said they bombed visually in good weather and results were "excellent."

Their missiles were "high explosives," the Twentieth Air Force said — presumably not atomic bombs. Mustangs escorted the Superfortresses but found no air opposition.

The Twentieth Air Force communique also reported a broad sweep across the Tokyo area yesterday by 97 two-boated Mustangs which attacked nine enemy airfields, rail yards, and shipping, and destroyed or damaged 25 grounded aircraft.

The Tokyo-Yokohama district was bombed and strafed about an hour this morning by 40 two-boated Mustangs and "it is reported that several British planes of unspecified category participated," the Domei agency reported. If confirmed, this would be the first attack on the Japanese homeland by land-based British aircraft.

Big Raid From Okinawa.

More than 400 Far East Air Force fighters and bombers from Okinawa converted the Kyushu port of Tarumi into a vast swirl of flame Sunday with a two-hour hammering with fire bombs, rockets and bullets, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today. Pilots said the great fires were visible 90 miles. The entire target was engulfed in flames and smoke that billowed 15,000 feet high.

Planes of many categories participated, including Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium and Thunderbolt and Mustang fighter-bombers. At least 200 of the force were Mitchells.

A Fifth Air Force Liberator on Sunday sank a large transport and a medium freighter in Tsushima straits between Japan and Korea. Seventh Fleet Liberators hit the southern Korean copper-smelting town of Gunsan Saturday night.

Other Seventh Fleet Liberators sank a 1,200-ton submarine chaser and damaged eight other small vessels off Formosa, while Fifth Air Force Liberators were harassing Shanghai's Tinghai airdrome.

Far-flying Lightning fighters completed their last week's record Bibbentrip round trip to Singapore, where they shot down two Tojo fighters.

Thirteenth Air Force and Royal New Zealand Air Force planes continued to support ground forces on Bougainville, blasted the runway at Kieri airdrome on Java, sank three small vessels off western Borneo and made recruiting calls on the Caroline and Halmaheras.

Facts on Hiroshima.

Hiroshima, the target of the first atomic bomb, was a major military target. The War Department described it as "an army city," major quartermaster depot and leading port of embarkation. Principal industries produced large guns and tanks, machine tools and aircraft parts. Industrial and warehouse construction varied from light and highly inflammable to very heavy and fireproof, providing a good check on the atomic bomb's capabilities.

Population was about 245,000 at the last census, with the city proper measuring about three miles by four miles, and an industrial and military storage district on the outskirts, roughly one mile by three miles.

Suggests Iron Bomb for Hirohito.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—One atomic bomb dropped on Emperor Hirohito's place would do more, psychologically, to end the war than anything else, Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president emeritus of Northwestern University, said today. "It would give the Japs the face-saving device they have been looking for so desperately," he said in an interview.

TUNE IN
These Regular Weekday Features Over KSD
"LORA LAWTON" at 9:15 a. m.
"Pepper Young's Family" at 3:30 p. m.
NEWS of the WORLD at 6:15 p. m.
KSD
550 ON THE DIAL
Keep Tuned to KSD for AP News and Special Events

SCIENTIST URGES URANIUM CONTROL BY WORLD GROUP

Dr. H. A. Wilson Suggests Authority Such as United Nations — Warns Against Wrong Hands Getting Supply.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 7 (AP)—Seizure and control of the world's supply of uranium by an international authority such as the United Nations was advocated today by one of the scientists who helped create America's atomic bomb.

The scientist is Dr. H. A. Wilson, professor of physics at Rice Institute, who directed a series of successful experiments on a phase of the bomb's development having to do with the use of uranium.

In an interview he described the atomic bomb as destructive almost beyond imagination and said: "I think some international authority should take control of the world's uranium supply to see that mastery of the destructive principle of atomic disintegration does not fall into the wrong hands.

The Work at Rice.

Dr. Wilson can say only that the work at Rice had to do with the disintegration of uranium. Leo Szilard, at Chicago, Dr. Wilson and his assistants did some more work on the bomb, under direction of Dr. A. H. Compton, now chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, who directed the world census-by-survey in 1941-42.

Of this work and of the principle of the bomb, Dr. Wilson may talk in only the most general of terms. But, because he is a teacher, he can throw some light on the subject, despite restrictions.

Uranium, which is essential to production of the new bomb, is the heaviest of the elements. Its atomic weight is 238; the atomic weight of hydrogen is 1.

"Uranium is also unstable," says Dr. Wilson. "Its atoms are constantly disintegrating, so that they last only about a million years under normal conditions."

Action of Disintegration.

What happens when an atom disintegrates?

Dr. Wilson, a veteran atom-smasher, explains this way: "Take a light metal, like lithium, and fire an atom of hydrogen at it (with a vacuum—such as the big vacuum we use at Rice. The atomic weight of lithium is 7, hydrogen, 1. When they combine under pressure of 1,000,000 volts inside the vacuum tube the combination breaks up into two atoms of helium, each with an atomic weight of 4. The result is a big release of energy."

Now, obviously, the profusion indicates, uranium, many times heavier than lithium, would release far more energy on disintegration. But he does not say the atomic bomb employs uranium, as the element comes to the laboratory. "Fuel," he says, "it must be transformed into other substances."

It is those unnamed substances which, in disintegration, give the atomic bomb its terrific explosive force.

"How to control that great release of energy was the main problem," Dr. Wilson says. "Now that it is solved, it might be well to control the controls."

SCIENTIST'S VISION OF A U-235 WORLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. E. H. Lanzer, research associate of physics at the California Institute of Technology, five years ago said a ton of U-235 "might well be made to destroy every creature for hundreds of miles, and the atmospheric concussion it would set off would be heard around the world."

"In the hands of scientists and criminals who might be capable of using U-235 for destructive purposes a weapon of extraordinary power will be available," he said in an article written for the July 6 (1940) issue of Collier's Magazine. He said it could "be exploded with a violence beyond anything known on earth."

Dr. Langer also said U-235 was a fuel of "remarkable elasticity and flexibility," adding:

"One pound of U-235 can be made to give out as much heat as can be obtained from 1000 tons of coal. If coal is worth $5 a ton as fuel, then a pound of U-235 is worth $5000 as fuel. . . .

"It would also do what is required of gasoline. Compared with the production cost of gasoline, at 4 cents a gallon for the best quality, U-235 is worth at least $10,000 a pound. When substituted for electricity at 1 cent per kilowatt hour, it is worth $100,000 a pound."

Describing the life and world possible if uranium-235 could be manufactured and utilized, Dr. Langer envisioned:

"Transportation anywhere on, over or beyond the earth, will be at your personal touch. The face of the earth will be changed—with cells, houses and roads gone. Everything—your clothes, food, health—will be touched by the wand."

"Your Sunday driving' will be in a propulsionless plane 20 miles above the surface," he predicted.

"You have access to everything produced anywhere in the world. . . .

"You Don't Have to Pay."

"Energy has become so cheap that it isn't worth taking a charge for it. It is as convenient there are no distribution costs. That means that freight as well as passenger transportation are public utilities, like the heat and light and water in your house, you don't have to pay for them at all.

"Any country, with any climate, at any time of the year, as very small acreage, indoors, can grow what it needs to feed and clothe and provide shelter for its citizens."

He also said that parents would live in a "completely private underground home, take their baths of water, or vitamin, or perfume, or ultraviolet light, and personal to their orders to satisfy their taste for fresh fruits which they pick from [illegible] plants."

Predicts Exhaustion of Coal, Oil As Sources of Power.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7 (AP)—A University of Southern California physicist, Dr. R. E. Vollrath, said yesterday that, if the new atomic theory is what he believes it to be, "we shall have a power revolution that will eliminate coal and oil as a source of power, and the industrial revolution will become minor in comparison with it."

Long a research worker in atomic energy, Dr. Vollrath predicted that the nation or nations having fullest control of atomic power will be masters of the world's destiny.

By liberating the power of uranium, he said, man's attempt to reach the moon is brought within the bounds of possibility.

Atomic Power Age Far Away, Engineering Technologist Says.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—About 50 per cent of the petroleum industry's annual output is secure against competition from atomic power, Dr. Gustav Egloff, a leading authority on petroleum technology, said today.

Dr. Egloff, chief chemist of the Universal Oil Products Co. and a pioneer in a process known as oil cracking, said in an interview that almost half the industry's production is utilized for purposes other than power.

"Atomic power—as an economically competitive substitute for gasoline—ill appears to be at a long range [illegible]," he said.

"Barring something that time cannot, oil industry still will be needed to provide lubricating oils. Waxes and other products from petroleum still will be on the market and other uses may be developed by the developed."

Atomic Explosions Confined Indefinitely If Unchecked.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Some means must have been found to control the activities of the atomic bomb, Dr. Roy K. Marshall, director of Pan phosphorium and associate director of Franklin Institute, said last night.

"Otherwise, we might drop such a bomb on Japan and find ourselves unable to stop the havoc which was being wrought on the enemy's territory," he declared.

Dr. Marshall explained that "high-speed" particles, parts of the core of the atomic structure of the explosive and, give into other atoms—a as those in furniture or houses or the human body itself—to produce explosions.

Without some sort of controlling force destructive action would "proceed indefinitely," he said.

Peacetime developments of the atomic source of energy will make universal combustion engines "a thing of the past within, say 25 years," he predicted.

SUPPLY OFFICER FINDS SHIRT OF HIS SON KILLED IN WAR

CAMP SMITH, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—A personal reminder of his son's supreme sacrifice in the Battle of the Bulge was experienced by Staff Sgt. Henry Weber, Buffalo, in his role as a supply officer at Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment, New York Guard.

Sgt. Weber prepared to issue reconditioned army shirts to his company for church Sunday morning. The first he took from the box bore the initials HW JR and a serial number. Sgt. Weber blinked and looked again.

It was the serial number of his son, Staff Sgt. Walter Jr., 23 years old, killed at Luxembourg last Dec. 28. [illegible] the members of the company [illegible] saw why Sgt. Weber, he was [illegible] little slow Sunday in issuing [illegible] shirts.

Navy Cross for Adm. Barbey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Navy Cross has been awarded to Rear Adm. Russell Stanley Barbey for "extraordinary heroism" in leading ships against the enemy in the battle of Surigao strait in Leyte gulf off the Philippine islands.

CANADA TAKES OVER MINE TO GUARANTEE URANIUM SUPPLY FOR NEW PLANT

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (AP)—MINISTER C. D. HOWE said yesterday the Canada had taken over the Eldorado Mining and Smelting Co. in order to guarantee a government supply of uranium . . . "raw material on which this new source of power depends."

Howe said the announcement by President Truman on the first use of the atomic bomb probably "will go down in history as one of the most important scientific and military announcements ever made by the head of a great nation."

Real significance of the announcement, he said, is that "unlimited, fully large amounts of energy . . . can now be made available . . . for practical use."

Canada, in co-operation with the United States and Great Britain, has undertaken to establish a 10,000-acre pilot plant for further investigations near Petawawa military camp, 120 miles northeast of Ottawa, he said.

A two-mile and laboratories are nearing completion.

CONGRESS GROUPS FAVOR BOARD FOR ENERGY CONTROL

Some Members Had Known for Two Years That an Atomic Bomb Was Being Developed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Truman's announcement that the world's most destructive missile has been dropped on Japan found members of the Senate Military and Appropriations committees ready to act on White House bidding as soon as Congress reconvenes in October.

Truman supported congressional establishment of a commission to control the production and use of the atomic energy which gives the bombs its tremendous destructive power.

The fact that the bomb was being developed has been known to some Senators for more than two years.

Chairman Thomas (Dem.), Utah, told a reporter the military committee would expedite legislation setting up the control commission so that it can be ready to make a swift transition from war to peace activities when the Pacific conflict ends.

While saying the possibility that the bomb might shorten the war materially, Thomas said he could not guess whether it would eliminate the necessity for an invasion of Japan.

Thomas and Senator O'Mahoney (Dem.), Wyoming, a member of the Appropriations and Military committees, said Congress is certain to provide all the funds necessary for peacetime development of atomic energy as a possible replacement for coal, oil and other power source.

Atomic Bomb Funds Concealed in Appropriation Bill.

LUBBOCK, Tex., Aug. 7 (AP)—Representative George Mahon (Dem.), Texas, said yesterday he was a member of the House appropriations subcommittee that has known the secret of the atomic bomb the last three years and that no secret was the experiment "It was found necessary to conceal in our own appropriation bill what we were working on."

Mahon said he visited the Tennessee plants last spring with several other members of the committee headed by Representative Cannon (Dem.), Missouri.

U.S.-BRITISH ATOM BOMB UNIT TO POLICE WORLD SUGGESTED

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Some diplomats in London suggested today that Britain and America might agree to furnish a special air force equipped with atomic bombs to the United Nations security council.

Such an air force would be under control of the security council for use everywhere aggression might break out, but such use would not mean giving away the secret of the atomic bomb to the international organization.

There was speculation whether Britain and the United States had informed Russia of atomic bomb developments. A British Foreign Office commentator said he could not answer as to that.

VATICAN HAS 'UNFAVORABLE IMPRESSION' OF ATOMIC BOMB

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 7 (AP)—The official Vatican Press Office said today that "the use of atomic bombs in Japan has created an unfavorable impression on the Vatican."

The Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano called the development of the bomb "a catastrophic conclusion . . . to the war's apocalyptic surprises."

It compared the invention with that of a submarine by Leonardo da Vinci, the Sixteenth Century Italian artist and inventor. It expressed regret that the bomb's invention did not, like Da Vinci's, destroy their creation in the interest of humanity.

SOONG BACK IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH STALIN

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP)—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh arrived at the flag-decorated Moscow airport today. Soong returned to resume his talks with Premier Stalin, interrupted when Stalin left for the Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

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HIROSHIMA BLOW WARNING TO JAPS OF ONES TO COME

Continued From Page One.

by atomic rockets launched either from Europe or Asia. Some expect to use this as a new and dramatic argument, when Congress returns, for enactment of national service legislation.

The contention will be made that should such an attack occur in some future generation this country would need millions of trained citizens capable of taking control to prevent panic, to organize security and to prepare for resistance and counterattack.

However, Senator Johnson, (Dem.) Colorado, a member of the military committee, told interviewers at Denver last night "the atomic bomb ought to blow up peacetime conscription . . . It ought to mean the end of big armies."

Air Force for Peace.

One of the most common comments heard in the capital after release of the news about the atomic bomb was that it greatly increases the responsibilities of governments to work together for world peace. Many persons said success of the United Nations organization now becomes more important than ever before.

Another piece of legislation, for which military leaders are prepared to urge would authorize the federal government to organize and promote scientific research. It was such research which led eventually to development of the atomic bomb.

Details Remain Secret.

The official statements gave little technical information on the bomb or the source of its destructive power, other than a revelation by Secretary of War Stimson that the mineral uranium is one of the chief elements. The supply of uranium now being used to produce the bombs for Japan comes from Canada. The other great known world source is the Belgian Congo in Africa.

The development makes Canada and the Belgian Congo two of the most important areas in the world today comparable in strategic importance to lands which produce oil, except that many areas produce oil and few are now known to yield uranium.

How the uranium is prepared and "timed" in the bomb and how it is detonated are points which remain secret. But something is known of the explosive effects. Scientists and army officers made a test in the desert near Alamogordo, N. M., on July 16.

Dr. E. Slafe, British scientist who helped develop the new weapon, said while it appears to have done what it was expected to do, some of the rumors that have grown up about it during the years of secret research have been "rather extravagant."

"When people talk about the bomb obliterating everything within a radius of 100 miles," he said, "—Well, that's a rather long way, isn't it?"

Size of Bomb.

The Army considered releasing a picture of the atomic bomb yesterday, but decided not to. The President let it be known that the explosive charge is "scientifically small"—it may be no larger than a pea, a marble or a golf ball.

However, around that mighty center there may be quite a large bomb casing both to protect the explosive and also to house whatever machinery is needed to set it off at just the instant it will do the most damage.

RICKENBACKER THINKS PLANES ALONE CAN DEFEAT JAPAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker expressed the opinion today that Japan can be defeated by air power alone.

The World War I ace and Eastern Airlines president said in a statement:

"I believe that in a very short time the Japanese people and industry will be so demoralized and battered by the daily rains of atomic, demolition and incendiary bombs that they will cry quits.

"It is my firm belief that this is the first war which will be won exclusively by air power, notwithstanding all experts' feelings that we will have to land troops on the home islands themselves."

Carol Reported in Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Swiss radio said today that former King Carol of Rumania had arrived in Lisbon aboard a Spanish steamer from South America.

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TEXT OF JAPANESE REPORT ON 'DIABOLIC' NEW BOMB

Destructive Power of U. S. Atomic Weapon Cannot Be Slighted, Domei Broadcast Says.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—FOLLOWING is the text of a Domei broadcast from Tokyo about the atomic bomb as recorded by the Associated Press:

New Bomb: The main reason which drove the enemy to the use of a new type bomb in a raid on Hiroshima yesterday morning in his impatience at the slow progress of the projected invasion of Japan's mainland, informed quarters pointed out here today.

While admitting considerable destructive power for the new weapon, these quarters said the resort to such inhuman tactics is sufficient to brand the enemy for ages to come as "a destroyer of justice and mankind" and "Public Enemy No. 1 of social justice."

Describing how the enemy used such a diabolic weapon for the first time in raids on Japan's homeland, these quarters reported that a small number of enemy planes shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning appeared over the city of Hiroshima and dropped a few new type bombs. As a result of this wanton attack a considerable number of houses in the city were demolished while fires were caused at several points.

"Explodes in Air."

The new type bomb used by the enemy yesterday morning has a parachute attached to it and explodes in the air before reaching the ground, these quarters said, adding that the destructive power of the weapon cannot be slighted, although an investigation is presently underway into the extent of the damage wrought by the enemy's new tactics.

By employing the new weapon, designed to massacre innocent civilians, the American unveiled their sadistic nature, these quarters said. What caused the enemy to resort to such bestial tactics which revealed how thin is the veneer of civilization the enemy has boasted of, is impatience at the slow progress of the enemy's much vaunted invasion of Japan's mainland.

In view of the gallant resistance of Japanese forces as exemplified by the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the enemy's hope of a quick battle and a quick decision in the forthcoming battle of Japan's homeland has been well nigh frustrated.

Talk of Counter-Measures.

Strategic advantage which the Japanese forces are certain to enjoy in the next phase of the Pacific war have made it clear to the enemy that his desire for an early conclusion to the current war of greater east Asia is mere wishful thinking.

In these circumstances the enemy began to employ the barbaric method as a last and desperate resort.

As for counter-measures to the new destructive tactics on the part of the enemy, these quarters revealed effective measures are being worked out by the authorities concerned, adding that the history of war shows that a new weapon, however effective, will eventually lose its power as the opponent is bound to find methods to nullify its effect.

Rumors Tells Japs Americans Won't Relent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Richimaburo Nomura warned the Japanese people today not to expect compromise surrender terms although the Americans are frankly anxious to end the war quickly.

The former Ambassador to Washington, who yesterday characterized the Potsdam surrender ultimatum to Japan as the height of impertinence, today moved to further stiffen the national backbone in an interview characterizing the American people as "hot-tempered."

The former envoy did not mention in his anti-surrender discussion the new atomic bomb which first was released against the Japanese yesterday.

Not Kind to Compromise.

After explaining American "hot-temperedness" and "nervousness" at length, Nomura cautioned "we should not take these weak points of the American people at their face value. Although they are looking forward for a quick termination of the war, they are not the kind of people who will seek a compromise because of this. . . .

"Keeping this point in mind clearly, the people of our country must not be misled by their sugar-coated words and must fight to our hearts' content with our own power alone."

Nomura's comments were broadcast by Tokyo radio.

TEST OF NEW BOMB EXPLAINED THEN AS MUNITION BLAST

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., Aug. 7 (AP)—Detonation of the Army's first atomic bomb near here last July 16—with a flash and rumble witnessed at points 250 miles distant—was explained officially at the time as the explosion of "a remotely located ammunition magazine."

A wave of excited inquiry followed the blast, the Associated Press reporting inquiries from cities over a wide area of New Mexico and Arizona.

Nearly six hours after the blast this statement was issued by Col. William O. Eareckson, commanding officer of the Alamogordo Army air field:

"Several inquiries have been received concerning a heavy explosion which occurred on the Alamogordo air base reservation this morning.

"A remotely located ammunition magazine containing a considerable amount of high explosive and pyrotechnics exploded.

"There was no loss of life or injury to anyone, and the properly damaged outside of the explosive magazine itself was negligible.

"Weather conditions affecting the content of gas shells exploded by the blast may make it desirable for the Army to evacuate temporarily a few civilians from their homes."

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TRUMAN ELATED, TELLS SHIP CREW OF NEW WEAPON

Visits Officers' Ward Room, Seamen's Messes With News Bringing Jubilant Cheers.

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

ABOARD U.S.S. AUGUSTA WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, Aug. 7 (AP)—President Truman, confident the new atomic bomb will shorten the war against Japan, today neared the shore of his own country which he left one month ago.

The President expects to be back in Washington by tomorrow and soon thereafter will fix a time for his radio report on the Berlin Big Three meeting.

Obviously eager to share his elation over War Department advices on the first use of the new aerial weapon, Truman walked all around the ship yesterday telling crew members about it.

First, he entered the officers' wardroom and, directing them to keep their seats, announced: "We have just dropped a bomb on Japan which has more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It was an overwhelming success."

He then hastened away to repeat the announcement to seamen lunching in messes elsewhere in the ship. Jubilant cheers arose everywhere he went.

Typical of the comment heard on every hand was, "I guess I'll get home sooner now."

The President gave a great share of credit for development of the new weapon to the persistence and determination of War Secretary Stimson. It was in connection with the successful culmination of years of work on the weapon that Stimson went to Potsdam to confer with the President recently.

Truman received word of the death of Senator Hiram Johnson (Rep.), California, and sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Johnson.

Palestine Troops to Enter Reich.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Luxembourg radio said today that the Palestine brigade in which many Jewish refugees served will participate in the occupation of Germany.

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DETONATOR MADE FOR ATOMIC BOMB BEFORE THE WAR

Rays of Radium, Beryllium, With Paraffin 'Governor' Are Trigger for Uranium 235.

By RICHARD H. BLACKBURN
Associated Press Science Editor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 — The detonator for the atomic bomb was a fairly simple mechanism, so planned just before the security blackout on such experiments was imposed.

Censorship now permits a description of the early "trigger," since its details were published before the blackout.

The mechanism was a bit of radium, a bit of the common metal beryllium, some paraffin and a little uranium 235. It was developed at Columbia University and its modified form in other American laboratories as well as in England, France and Germany.

The rays of the radium struck the beryllium and caused that metal to emit rays of its own. Those rays were neutrons, which are uncharged particles having a high penetrating power.

Paraffin Slows Rays.

As the neutron rays came off the beryllium, they were traveling too fast to have any effect on the uranium. Here the paraffin was used to slow down the neutrons. When the neutrons crashed the very slow speed which is designated by 25,000 volts, those particles easily split the uranium atoms.

That split released enough explosive energy to make an atomic bomb possible. The problem was to get the uranium to continue exploding its atoms automatically after the detonator had started the explosions.

The power uranium atoms supplied a key to this last problem.

When a uranium atom split, it emitted not only the explosive energy, but also a few neutrons. These neutrons were tending too fast to break other uranium atoms. If they could be slowed down they, too, would break atoms and presumably would set off an atomic explosion by the large numbers of atoms cracking simultaneously.

Two Methods.

It was calculated, and published, that this kind of slow-down could be accomplished by packing the uranium in paraffin, to slow the neutrons, or by using plain water as the slowing agent, for water works about as well as paraffin.

Whether this experiment was ever tried was not published. When the blackout went on, scientists had not had enough uranium 235 to make the test.

The unexploded use of heavy water by the Germans might have been connected with attempts to slow down the speed of neutrons to produce atomic explosions in uranium. Heavy water contains twice the normal weight of hydrogen. In water or paraffin, hydrogen is the principal slowing barrier to neutrons.

Long Road Ahead.

Atomic bomb power is likely to be a long time in growing to the point where it can produce either hell or heaven on earth.

A clear picture of the difficulties is shown in the nuclear physics, the science of the nucleus of atoms, which produced the atomic bomb.

There is also a non-scientific tip off in the amazing cost of making the first atomic bomb—two billion dollars — by far the most expensive powder gadget of all time.

At present the scientists are not getting more than a small fraction of the power, explosive or otherwise, in the atom. There is the possibility of many years work to develop either full explosive or complete useful power, such as heating homes for a city or two a day and driving machines of all sorts at almost no power expense.

The nuclear physics picture is simple. Any and all atoms are made the same and of the same building blocks. The particles forming them are first, electrons, or negative bits of electricity; second, protons, which are positive charges 1836 times more massive than the electrons; and third, neutrons, which are uncharged and as heavy as the protons.

The center, the nucleus, is an incredibly hard knot of protons and neutrons. Around this center circle the electrons, in orbits at differing distances outward. The electrons travel at speeds of probably thousands of miles an hour. Nobody knows for sure since there is no way of measuring. But they are so fast that they give the false impression that an atom is a solid ball.

Those atoms are the toughest things in the known universe. Electrical and chemical forces strip a few electrons off the surface, that is, the outer shell. The inner electrons don't usually break loose unless millions of volts of energy power are applied.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founder by JOSEPH PULITZER
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TENNESSEE BOMB PLANT AREA EXCEEDS THAT OF ST. LOUIS

Plant Is on 92-Square-Mile Tract — Employs 75,000 in Production and Building.

By RICHARD B. RAUBINGER
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 7—Clinton Engineer Works here, chief plant for production of the greatest physical force the world has known, the material for the new atomic bomb, is situated in the most peaceful surroundings, the hills and valleys of the low Cumberlands of eastern Tennessee.

It is an amazing establishment, created in the last two and one-half years and still growing, scattered across a rural area half again as large as St. Louis. Except for the numerous thirty-building units, it looks like the Ozarks near St. Louis.

Separated by considerable distance over the 92-square-mile tract are three huge production plants, a laboratory unit, a power plant, the war-boom town of Oak Ridge and a construction workers' camp. The whole is within a fenced and patrolled area to which entrance may be had only by permission. It is only 16 miles from Knoxville, but might as well be in another country, so far as knowledge of the establishment in the city is concerned.

Still a Mystery.

Even for those privileged to visit the plants, and for those who work in it, save for a handful of top men, the place is still a mystery, except that since yesterday they have at least learned the nature of the product. The Post-Dispatch correspondent who toured part of the reservation today was the first newspaper man to see the place for news purposes, except for a few from Tennessee. The correspondent, however, was kept on the outside of the guarded manufacturing areas.

Current volume of employment is 75,000 men and women, white and Negro, of whom 45,000 are engaged in operations and 30,000 in the continuing construction. Population of Oak Ridge also is about 75,000, including families of workers, while other workers come to the end car from a region of 30 or 40 miles radius. Operations go on 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The three existing production units, designated by mysterious mounting letter and number combinations, are huge. They differ markedly in external appearance. The correspondent saw one, extending for perhaps two miles along a wide valley. Its brick buildings are not unlike those of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, except that they are taller. They resemble some of the industrial areas on the outskirts of New York, and are lacking in fantastic outdoor gadgets such as those of an oil refinery or cracking plant.

Heavy Input, Light Cargo.

Fifty-five miles of railroad spurs from the Southern and Louisville & Nashville railroads serve the plants. They are operated by the forces of the Manhattan Engineer District, the disembling title of the corps of engineers unit handling atomic bomb production. Obviously large volumes of materials must be hauled into the establishment, and it would seem obvious from published accounts of the product that the output is relatively quite small in volume.

As one of the variegated tracking of equipment or materials over the reservation may be gained from signs warning of clearance of overhead electric wires as high as 22 feet.

Clinton laboratories, the apparent scientific center, is a rather small unit, in a cup of ground.

Abandoned Villages.

Several villages and numerous small farms were abandoned in creating the Oak Ridge reservation. Now there are traffic cops, automatic signals, fire plugs, a drive-in movie, baseball diamonds, stores, and all the other attributes of a city—strung along valleys and perched on green wooded ridges, and struggling with the red clay of Tennessee. Housing consists of single dwellings, dormitories, apartments, barracks, hutments and trailers. There is a ghost still busily engaged in prefabrication of wooden homes.

Buses are numerous on the far-flung macadam roads.

Expenditures on the Clinton Engineer Works to date has been in excess of $1,250,000,000.

Oak Ridge has a 200-bed hospital, a 25-chair dental clinic, a 24-unit city with 11,000 members, schools with 317 teachers and 10,000 pupil capacity.

The reservation, in parts of two counties is 17 miles long and nine miles wide at its maximum.

Vital Component Parts for Bomb Made at New Orleans Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Vital component parts of the atomic bomb were produced at a New Orleans plant of Higgins Industries, Inc., its president, Andrew J. Higgins, said last night, by workers who performed tasks he described as "vile, dirty and dangerous."

The widely known builder of amphibious craft for the Navy disclosed to a press conference that about 2500 employes, white and Negro, whom he termed "honest and harmless," had been at work for 18 months in a plant at Higgins, La., a New Orleans suburb, on the project no more than some of them knew what he was producing.

"Even my sons and I didn't know exactly what it was all about," Higgins said. "We were approached 18 months ago and asked to engage in an ultra-ultra secret project — we weren't told what it was—and we were given a code word for the operation," he said. "Our right hand couldn't know what the left hand was doing."

Higgins said employes were picked from various Higgins plants to do the job and most of them were men or women who had sons or relatives in military service.

Decatur (Ill.) Plant Helped Produce Atomic Bomb.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 7 (AP)—Decatur's secret war plant helped produce the new atomic bomb, employes here have been informed officially.

The specific purpose of the plant, which began production early last year, was not made public. Late yesterday, however, the employes' bulletin was released by the Gulfstate division of the Houdaille-Hershey Corp.

"Part of the biggest secret of the war is now known. You kept your secret well. Official release has been made of the purpose and scope of the Manhattan district, of which you are a part. The secrecy of all information not released continues to be vitally important. It is your duty to protect all information not in the official releases. . . ."

DR. RICHARD C. TOLMAN
Associated with the California Institute of Technology, who has served as special adviser to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

ATOM BOMB USES ONLY 1-1000TH OF POTENTIAL ENERGY

War Department Points Out Differences Between Ordinary Power and the New Force.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 7—Atomic bombs, at full efficiency, use only one one-thousandth of the total potential energy of the material, the War Department said today.

"Atomic energy," said the announcement, "is the practically inexhaustible source of power that, it is believed, making war can be supply us with heat, light and other forms of radiant energy without which life on earth would not be possible.

"The energy we are now able to utilize in the atomic bomb, at 100 per cent efficiency, constitutes only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total energy present in the material. But even one-hundredth of 1 per cent is still the most destructive force by far on this earth.

"Atomic energy, released through the splitting of atoms, differ radically from ordinary types of energy hitherto available to man, in that it involves annihilation of matter. When an atom is split, part of its matter is converted into energy.

"This is materially different from obtaining power by the use of a water wheel, for example, or by the burning of coal or oil. In the case of the water wheel the water molecules taking part remain entirely unchanged. They simply lose potential energy as they pass from the dam to the tail race.

"In the case of burning coal or oil a more intense process takes place, as the atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen (of which the coal and oil molecules are composed) are regrouped by combustion into new molecules forming new substances. The atoms themselves, however, still remain unchanged — they are still carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. None of them, so far as can be measured, loses any part of its mass.

"In the case of atomic energy, however, the atom itself completely changes its identity, and in this process of change it loses part of its mass, which is converted into energy. The amount of energy obtained is directly proportional to the amount of atomic mass destroyed. The sun, for example, is believed to obtain its energy through the partial destruction of its hydrogen, through a complex process in which the hydrogen is converted into helium."

GERMAN AUTO COMES TO U. S., REPORTED TO BE GOERING'S

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — A Mercedes-Benz automobile, reported to have belonged to Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and consigned to the commanding general of the Twentieth Armored Division, Camp Cooke, Calif., arrived here today.

Port of embarkation officers said the commanding officer of the Twentieth Armored Division was Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward when the outfit went into action as part of the Seventh Army in April. The division is en route to the United States. Camp Cooke has been designated as the reassembly point following 30-day furloughs.

Officers at the port expressed belief that the car was captured when the Twentieth took several high-ranking Nazis into custody in Salzburg, Germany, in June.

CHAIRMAN OF I. G. FARBEN TRACKED DOWN BY YANKS

MOSCOW?, Germany, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Karl Krauch, chairman of the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical trust, has been captured by American intelligence officers after a three-month chase, it was announced today.

Col. Edwin S. Pillsbury, in charge of the seized combine, said Krauch was tracked down in Heidelberg. He described the German as the chief conflict manbetween Farben and the Nazi party.

"We have almost all the big shots of the Farben company, said Pillsbury. All face trials for their part in helping the Nazis wage the war.

July Sales Tax Up $275,403.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7 (AP)—Missourians paid $3,302,813 retail sales tax in July, $275,403 more than July, 1944, State Auditor Forrest Smith reported today. For the first seven months of this year, the increase over 1944 was $1,120,324.

7000 Lbs. of Meat in Lockers.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6 (AP) — Food lockers in Joplin and nearby towns have been found to contain 7000 pounds of meat for which red points have not been surrendered, Office of Price Administration inspectors have announced.

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TVA FACILITIES MADE OAK RIDGE IDEAL SITE FOR ATOMIC BOMB PLANT

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 7.

ALTHOUGH the atomic bomb plant here is supplied with electricity from the Tennessee Valley Authority, it has its own power plant in one area.

It was learned on good authority that the Oak Ridge plant could not have been built in any other part of the country, except the Columbia river region—where a second production center of the atomic bomb, the Hanford Engineer Works, was established — for lack of power and controlled water supply.

TVA lies mat this need. Oak Ridge is on the Clinch river, a main constituent of the Tennessee below the Kingston dam.

MARKET OUTLOOK ON SCARCE ITEMS GIVEN BY WPB

Continued From Page One.

is delivered promptly. Fourth-quarter production may reach 500,000 units if materials are available.

WPB still contests deliveries of refrigerators, all new ones going into a stockpile. This provides for the needs of military installations, hospitals, blood banks and most essential civilian uses. Distribution controls will be relaxed when production more than essential demands.

Washing machines—Actual third-quarter production is expected to be about 90,000, although priorities assistance has been granted for 200,000.

If sheet steel and gray iron castings are available, 300,000 washers may be made in the fourth quarter. The first washers are expected to appear on the retail market during the last quarter of the year.

Sewing machines—The only limits on production are the scarcity of castings and lumber and the continuance of war production in some factories. About 100,000 are expected to be made in the third quarter. A limited number should be available to retailers in the fourth quarter.

Fans—About 25,000 propeller-type fans are scheduled in the third quarter with priorities assistance, but they are reserved for military, hospital and industrial users.

Bottlecaps on Iron.

Electric irons—About 120,000 may be produced in the third quarter and 750,000 in the fourth quarter, assuming materials are available in this order. Bottlecaps include sheet steel, nickel, plastics and chromic acid. Irons with recess retainers in some quantity in the late fall and early part of 1946.

Small electric appliances—Only small quantities of toasters, waffle irons, coffeemakers, percolators, dry shavers, heating pads and cigarette lighters expected to be made in the third quarter because of shortages of resistance and plating materials.

Beds, springs, etc.—Third-quarter production may be about $15,000,000 worth, reaching the market probably in the first quarter of 1946, Mitchell said.

Vacuum cleaners—About 40,000 may be produced in the third quarter from parts on hand and other materials obtained without priorities and a larger number in the fourth quarter.

Electric ranges—About 40,000 expected in the third quarter and 60,000 in the fourth quarter. Much of the production, however, will go to the military services, housing projects approved by the National Housing Agency, and to institutions.

Alarm clocks—Some on market now. About 3,000,000 expected to be made in the third quarter. A good many clocks should be available at retail in the last quarter of this year.

Galvanized cans and pails — Materials have been allocated for 150,000 dozen garbage cans and 200,000 pails in the third quarter.

Cutlery—Such items as pocket knives and scissors will not be produced in quantities approaching the demand until military requirements for steel have decreased sharply. A host [illegible] worth of cutlery—some 40,000,000 pieces—is expected to be made in the third quarter, a good part of it going for military use.

Enamel ware—About 50,000,000 worth to be made in the third quarter with priority assistance. Much of it going to the military.

Baby carriages — The textile shortage and other factors expected to limit third-quarter production to the 400,000 units for which materials have been allotted.

Film and lamps — Manufacture of photographic film and incandescent lamps now close to the capacity of these industries. Much of the film production is going for military use.

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SIXTH and LOCUST (1)

New Ultimatum to Japs Forecast by British Press

Continued From Page One.

bomb is made available to drive machinery and provide sources of power," he added.

Revolutionary Effect.

Dr. E. Blade, research controller of the Imperial Chemical Industries, one of the experts who developed the bomb, said: "This invention probably will have a revolutionary effect on our future lives. We have solved the problem of how to release almost unlimited energy. The next thing is to discover how to harness it so it will serve industry. It is impossible yet to measure its effects."

Dr. Blade commented that the bomb "seems to have done what was expected of it."

"I think people had a pretty general idea of the bomb," he said, "but there certainly have been some rather extravagant rumors current about it. When people talk about the bomb obliterating everything within a radius of 100 miles—well, that's a rather long way, isn't it?"

D. Neville Wallace, British scientist who perfected the Upton "earthquake" bomb, said "the Allies' new atomic bomb is certain to end the war quickly, because no nation or group of nations can, for long, withstand its unprecedentedly devastating effects." He added that "its possession by policing powers" would be "one of the most powerful weapons for peace the world has ever devised."

Problem for World.

"How far it will be possible or wise to diffuse generally over the world the knowledge of how to make these bombs forms a vitally important problem," said Prof. Gilbert Murray, joint president of the League of Nations Union since 1938.

Prof. Murray said the League Committee of Intellectual Cooperation once considered a proposal that all scientific inventions of military importance should be published immediately, but that it was urged that a nation, feeling its security dependent on some military secret, would never be willing to give up that secret.

"One can see the argument on both sides," Murray said, "but I feel the atomic bomb has produced a very interesting problem —and a very alarming one."

London newspapers, which devoted almost their entire front pages to stories of the bomb and discussed its possibilities in long editorials, agreed that the discovery should compel the world to keep the peace. Editorial reaction was epitomized by the Daily Express's assertion that "the world has changed overnight."

"It is a different world from the world we woke up to 24 hours ago," said an Express editorial. "The explosion at Hiroshima has now destroyed a whole world of ideas."

The News Chronicle observed "bombs that can, in the strict sense of the word, annihilate our civilization, supply the best of all reasons for building world security on unassailable foundations."

The Manchester Guardian declared that "man is at last well on the way to the mastery of the means of destroying himself utterly."

Stressing the "gravest imaginable responsibilities" laid on mankind by the new power, the Daily Telegraph warned: "Unless . . . the power of war-making is stamped out and peace among men of good-will is securely established, the human race must go down in ghastly ruin."

IF BOMB SHORTENS WAR BY 9 DAYS IT WILL JUSTIFY COST AT DAILY OUTGO RATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — EVEN if the atomic bomb shortens the war by only nine days, its money cost will have been more than justified, President Truman announced the project has cost two billion dollars.

Treasury experts said today this represents the cost of less than nine days of war, at the present rate of spending. United States war expenditures have averaged well over seven billion dollars a month for the last two years.

In July the Government spent $7,325,000,000 on the war, a daily average of about $236,000,000. At this rate two billion dollars was spent in about eight and one-third days.

U-BOAT SHELLS RED ARMY OUTPOST ON BALTIC SEA

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP) — Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said today a German submarine still at large had shelled a Red Army outpost on Dagen island in the Baltic sea, where "many small German vessels still are hiding."

The newspaper said the shelling occurred on a misty night from a distance of 400 yards in answer to a challenge by a sentry who heard the U-boat engines. (The date was not specified).

Captured crewmen of other sub-law German vessels said they were based on deserted ports of the shore and uninhabited islands, the dispatch said.

WOMAN TESTIFIES MAN POLICEMAN SHOT HAD KNIFE

Says He Held Weapon in His Hand When Officer Tried to Subdue Him, Eagleton Reports.

A woman testified before the Police Board today, according to President Mark D. Eagleton, that she saw a knife in Elmer William Morton's hand before Morton was shot fatally in a scuffle with Policeman Charles Young July 20. Eagleton declined to name the witness, whose testimony, with that of six others, was given in a hearing closed to the public.

The board met again this afternoon to hear the testimony of five more persons, which may complete the inquiry. Patrolmen Young and Elroy Dietz have stated to the board that Morton attacked them with a knife, and was killed when Young's pistol was discharged as Young struck him on the head with it, in an alley near Blair and Newhouse avenues. Some witnesses have said they saw no knife, and Eagleton said recently that the whole case would hinge on this question of fact.

Mrs. Lavera Brandon, another witness today, was quoted by Eagleton as supporting the policeman's story that Morton attacked them, but said she did not see either a knife or the policeman's weapon. A witness, Eagleton said, was a stenotyper who told of Morton's violent spells, in which Morton would attack other persons without provocation.

Eagleton said he hoped the Board would be able to reach a decision not later than Aug. 17, as to whether disciplinary charges shall be placed against the policeman. They had arrested Morton on a charge of throwing bricks through a window. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Dies 11 Months After Injury.

Joseph Higgins, 3417 North Ninth street, died at De Paul Hospital yesterday of injuries suffered last September when he fell 15 feet down an elevator shaft at the rear of 2300 Locust street. Higgins was pulled into the shaft when his legs became entangled in a rope he was using to lower timber.

Woman Struck by Streetcar Dies.

Mrs. Cora Henderson, 610 North Skinker boulevard, died this morning at St. Luke's Hospital of injuries suffered Sunday when struck by a streetcar in the 4200 block of Delmar boulevard. Mrs. Henderson, 65 years old, was a widow.

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SEISMOGRAPH DID NOT RECORD BOMB, SAYS SCIENTIST

Force Expended Mostly in Air, Says the Rev. M. Macelwane.

The nature of the explosion of the atomic bomb is such that it probably would not be recorded on a seismograph even if dropped relatively close by, the Rev. James B. Macelwane, S. J., dean of the Institute of Geophysical Technology at St. Louis University said today.

Father Macelwane said the university seismograph did not record any shock when the test bomb was exploded at the Alamogordo (N. M.) Army Air Base on July 16. A faint shock was recorded here last Sunday at 5:10 p.m., but the bomb was dropped on Japan at 6:09 p.m. St. Louis time.

Father Macelwane said it was unlikely that the seismograph would register even nearly his forecast most of the bomb's energy would be expended in the air and the ground shock would not be great at any considerable distance.

RUSSIA, ROMANIA RESUME TIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)— A State Department spokesman reported word from the Soviet embassy yesterday that Russia was resuming diplomatic relations with Romania and Finland.

This was the purpose the official said, of a call upon Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew by Mihail V. Novikov, Soviet charge d'affaires.

HARRY MURDOCK ESTATE ESTIMATED AT $150,000

The estate of Harry Murdock, Madison county gambler who died June 20, was estimated at $150,000 in a petition to probate his will filed yesterday in Probate Court at Edwardsville. Personal property was listed at $100,000 and real estate at $50,000.

Under the provisions of his will, Murdock left the bulk of his estate to Miss Ruby Rankin of Collinsville and a business associate George W. Siskovic of Hannibal. Specific bequests included $75 a month for life to Jim Jones, Collinsville, an employe, and $1000 each to Mrs. Ann Pohlman, wife of a former partner; Sam Williams, an uncle, and Mrs. Tillie Wiggins, an aunt, all of East St. Louis.

The remainder of the estate was divided equally between Sisovic and Miss Rankin.

CIO Utility Workers Get Charter.

The CIO Utility Workers of America has received its charter from the CIO in Washington, it was announced yesterday. Its membership includes former members of the CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee, which has claimed representation of a majority of workers in the Tri-State Utility Workers' Union, representing a majority of Union Electric Co. employes.

Wright's regular
HYGEEN
AFTER SHAVE LOTION
A REVELATION IN SOOTHING LOTIONS

NOLTE FOR SET POLICY ON HIRING OUTSIDERS

Will Ask Mayor to Decide Basis for Bond Issue Spending.

Comptroller Louis Nolte said today that he would ask Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann at a Board of Estimate and Apportionment meeting Thursday to declare a policy as to the hiring of non-residents of St. Louis in the planning and execution of the city's $60,000,000 bond issue public improvement program.

City Counselor George L. Siemoneit ruled yesterday that Nolte had not the legal right to withhold approval of payments amounting to $12,000 to two architects living in St. Louis County for their plans for the $250,000 City Art Museum improvements under the bond issue. Nolte refused recently to approve the payments to the architects, Eugene J. Mackey Jr. and Joseph D. Murphy of Washington University faculty. The Board of Public Service had voted to allow the fees.

"This question has obviously resolved itself into a matter of policy," Nolte said. "As it has been held that the Comptroller has no authority over policy, I shall ask the Mayor to declare a policy for the administration.

"A principal reason for the bond issue was to provide work for citizens of St. Louis. The policy adopted by the administration may determine the expenditure of large sums which should go, other things being equal, to residents of St. Louis, who have to pay the freight. The hiring of these two non-residents architects seems to me a dangerous precedent."

The Board of Estimate consists of Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann, Nolte and President A. L. Schweitzer of the Board of Aldermen.

HIGH LOW RAIN
(Observations at 7:00 a. m. for previous 24 hours.)

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WITNESS ASSERTS BRITAIN AND VICHY HAD SECRET DEAL

Adm. Fernet Says Petain Approved Agreements on Colonies Worked Out in 1940.

By HELMAN HOSEN

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—Adm. Jean Fernet today told the court trying Marshal Henri Philippe Petain for his life that Petain approved secret negotiations with Great Britain in 1940 shortly after the French-German armistice.

He said the marshal approved the visit to England of Louis Rougier, and that Rougier later met from conferences with former Prime Minister Churchill and former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden with a working agreement.

The witness said Britain agreed to take no aggressive action against French colonies if the Vichy government would not allow Japan to regain control of territory held by Gen. Charles De Gaulle's Free French. Under the proposed plan, Fernet said, the British would have relaxed the blockade if Vichy agreed not to help Germany in any way.

Rougier also written a book about the negotiations, which official British statements branding as a distorted account.

Understanding With Chiefs.

Jacques Chevallier, Vichy Minister of Education and Health, testified that the Canadian minister, Pierre Dupuy, informed Petain Dec. 12, 1940, that Britain had accepted French terms for an accord to establish a "modus vivendi" between the countries.

He said Dupuy brought a personal message from Lord Halifax, former British Foreign Secretary, saying it was necessary to life the contact from Germany by means of an "apparent misunderstanding between France and England."

He said the terms Britain demanded were the same as those mentioned earlier by Adm. Fernet.

Chevallier said the accord went into effect and that the immediate result was that French ships were permitted to pass Gibraltar.

He said Adm. Jean Darlan reported June 6, 1941, that the Germans were demanding bases in North Africa.

"We could not accept without knowing our secret agreement and coming war with England," the witness said. "So we capitulated in a way which made the Germans desist from their demands."

Chevallier said the Germans frequently called Petain "Marshal No."

Judge Mongibeaux asked, "Did you know that Churchill has denied the accord of which you spoke?"

"But those terms of which I spoke," Chevallier replied.

Petain on Stand.

Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy minister and governor of Algeria, testified that Britain maintained contact with Petain's government throughout 1941 through Spain and Switzerland.

He said Petain and Laval were at loggerheads within six months after the Vichy government was set up and that Laval was arrested on the night of Dec. 13, 1941, after Petain had consulted the cabinet of which he was interior minister.

Peyrouton, who was moved from Argentina to North Africa by Gen. Henri Giraud after the Allied landings, said the British established contacts with Vichy because they were concerned about the French fleet. He said nothing came of the exchanges.

When a juror asked about Vichy's anti-Jewish law, Peyrouton asked: "Is this my trial or Marshal Petain's?" He asserted, however, that "racial laws were signed by all government ministers."

Jurors and judges asked Peyrouton whether he knew that boys of 16 were sent to concentration camps in North Africa, mistreated and even tortured. The witness denied knowledge of any such actions. He said he had forgotten who compiled lists of hostages.

Questioned about the meeting of Adolf Hitler and Petain at Montoire, Peyrouton said President Roosevelt sent a message to Petain after the meeting asking its significance and that Petain replied:

"It has absolutely no meaning as far as England is concerned."

Six Jurors Sleep.

As the trial progressed a courtroom count showed six jurors and Prosecutor Andre Mornet were asleep while defense witnesses testified.

Jean Marie Soumeal said Petain "refused to sign legislation" depriving Jews naturalized after 1927 of their French citizenship. He said papers of 80,000 naturalized Frenchmen were examined by the Vichy government and that 3 per cent, or 27,000, lost their citizenship.

Francois Martin said he was appointed a prefect in southern France after Petain learned he was anti-German. He said prefects did everything possible to alleviate difficulties of the French people. He said he resigned in the summer of the activities of Joseph Darnand's Vichy militia, and the marshal told him:

"You are right if you think it is your duty. Unfortunately, I have no one to whom I can resign. I am a prisoner."

OIL USERS URGED TO HAVE TANKS FILLED BEFORE FALL

Warning that delays in laying in domestic fuel oil supplies may result in cold homes this winter, the Office of Defense Transportation today urged home owners to attend to their fuel needs before summer ends.

Officials explained that with the onset of cold weather there will be a heavy demand on tank trucks and it will be impossible to fill immediately orders for domestic fuel oil. During the summer months, tank trucks are not working at capacity and prompt deliveries can be made.

Fuel oil supplies here and stocks on hand at the present time, it was pointed out, whereas a general rush of orders next fall will deplete supplies and over-the-road trucks will have a difficult time refilling dealers' storage tanks.

LT. COL. WILLIAM E. GREEN RECEIVES PROMOTION IN ITALY

Lt. Col. William E. Green of St. Louis, former supply officer of a depot of the Air Service Command in Italy, has been promoted to his present rank from major and appointed depot executive officer, the Army Air Forces announced yesterday.

Col. Green, the son of Col. F. W. Green, 6202 Washington boulevard, is a former executive with Montgomery Ward and Co., and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. here. He entered the Army in June, 1942.

He has served in Italy, Persian Gulf, Egypt and Palestine.

DOMED RAILROAD OBSERVATION CAR ON DISPLAY HERE

The "Vista Dome," an experimental observation type railroad car combining the better features of the old "rubbernack" bus and an air-conditioned penthouse on wheels, was placed on display by the Burlington lines for several hours today while it was in Union Station for cleaning between runs.

The car is unusual in that a safety glass inclined dome projects above the roof level of the car, giving passengers unobstructed vision forward and to the rear, as well as to both sides. Glass is slightly tinted to prevent sunburn and reduce glare. There are 24 seats in the dome, placed high enough so the shoulders of passengers are above the car roof.

Visitors at Union Station remarked particularly on the ease of commission because of the lack of obstructions in all directions. Donald Ashton, executive assistant of the railroad, who is accompanying the car, to obtain passenger reaction, said persons riding in the dome in mountainous areas have found the view of the rest of the train on curving track nearly as interesting as the scenery along the right of way.

The car, converted from a regular streamlined stainless steel car which was in the shop for repair, is a modification of designs of General Motors Corporation engineers. Because of the car shortage it has not been taken on a regular exhibition tour, but is displayed occasionally during layovers of regular passenger runs.

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MAJ. BONG KILLED WHEN JET PLANE EXPLODES IN TEST

Top U. S. Ace Piloting Shooting Star When It Disintegrates Shortly After Take-off.

BURBANK, Cal., Aug. 7 (AP)—Maj. Richard Ira Bong, 26 years old, the farm boy who became America's aerial ace of aces by downing 40 Japanese planes while emerging unscathed from more than 300 combat hours, was killed yesterday afternoon when a jet P-80 Shooting Star exploded four minutes after a take-off.

The explosion, which scattered parts of the plane over an area, occurred just after Bong left Lockheed Air Terminal on a test flight. Maj. Bong apparently tried to jump clear of the disintegrating ship, but flames caught him.

His body was found 100 feet from the flaming jet turbine. His parachute had partly opened.

Bong, who had been testing P-80s for the Army Technical Service Command since July 6, knew he was in trouble as soon as the plane took off. He radioed the control tower.

Suddenly, a puff of black smoke belched from the plane as Bong levelled off to flight. A mechanic, Frank Dotterhaner, reported: "The right wing dipped, the pilot's escape hatch came off and the plane nosed over straight down. A column of smoke went into the air for about 400 feet."

Other witnesses said the plane exploded with a terrific roar which shook the vicinity. Most of the plane, and Bong's body, landed in a vacant lot.

Bong had earned 28 decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor and the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the latter presented to him by King George of England, in addition to his 40 kills, he had nine probables in two years of combat in the South Pacific.

Bong joined the Army in May, 1941, after attending Superior (Wis.) State Teachers College, where he met his future wife, Marjorie Ann Vattendahl. He received his wings at Luke Field, Ariz., in January, 1942.

In his baptism of fire on Dec. 27, 1942, he knocked down a Zero and a dive bomber over Buna. Flying a P-38 named Marge, he

Top Ace Killed

MAJ. RICHARD I. BONG

surpassed Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record of 26 enemy aircraft downed in combat and kept right on.

The Medal of Honor was presented to Bong on Leyte Island by Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Dec. 7, 1944.

He was married last Feb. 19 to Marjorie.

Grounded temporarily while touring air gunnery schools, Bong said sawdust: "I guess they don't want me killed off."

GERMAN SECRET OIL RECORDS AVAILABLE TO U. S. INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Government is preparing to capitalize on German petroleum developments in carrying on the war against Japan.

The Petroleum Administrative for War announced yesterday that secret information of the German oil industry will be made available at once to the American industry.

This information is being compiled from microfilms of refinery records and experimental laboratory data gathered by experts sent to Europe last year.

Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies said that "a preliminary survey indicates that the Germans had not developed anything revolutionary in fuels or petroleum products that can be put to immediate use. However, their laboratory techniques have been developed to a high degree through extensive research and have revealed several improvements which will increase accuracy and save considerable time refining operations."

TWO DEAD IN SERVICE, 12 OTHERS WOUNDED

Member of French Airforce Unit Missing After Crash in Lake.

Two service men from the St. Louis area today were listed as dead, one having been killed in a plane crash in Germany and one having died in a naval hospital. Another was listed as missing following a plane crash, and 12 were reported wounded.

DEAD

Lt. George Lewis Hall, 27 years old, liaison pilot with a field artillery unit, was killed July 13 in an airplane crash in Germany. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Hall, and two children live at 3554 Page boulevard.

Lt. Otto G. Boehm, 22 years old, died Sunday at Brooklyn Naval Hospital after an illness. His wife, Mrs. Lolla Boehm, and five sisters live at 3633 Huntridge lane, Overland, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Boehm, at 313 East Monroe avenue, Kirkwood. The body will be brought to St. Louis for burial.

WOUNDED

Staff Sgt. Georges Clement, 21, member of a French Air Force Unit in training at Sheppigs Field, Minn., was listed as missing since Aug. 1, when an airplane of which he was an occupant crashed in Lake St. Clair. He is the husband of Mr. LaVerne F. Clement, 7360 Sutherland avenue, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Clement, of Algiers, French North Africa.

WOUNDED

Marine Hospital Corpsman 1-C Joseph W. Spiegel was wounded in action in an undisclosed area, his sister, Mrs. Jane Blakemoor, 4955A Clarence avenue, has learned. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Spiegel, formerly of St. Louis, now live in San Antonio.

Field Musician 1-C James F. Health, bugler with a Marine division, has been wounded in action in the Pacific area. His stepmother, Mrs. Rose Heath, lives at 5205 Delmar boulevard.

Seaman 1-C Wilbur Roy Lisney has been reported wounded in action in the Pacific area. His aunt, Mrs. Mary Stalls, lives at 714 Marion street.

Radioman 3-C Eugene A. Parsons, husband of Mrs. Mary Genevieve Parrott, 4304 Edgewood boulevard, Pine Lawn, is listed by the Navy Department as wounded in action in an undisclosed area of war.

Staff Sgt. Marvin G. Kern, infantryman, was wounded in action on Okinawa June 22. He is the son of Mrs. Iona G. Kern, 2602 Cherokee street.

Marine Sgt. Jack A. Quinn, son of Mrs. Adele Quinn, 2726A Shenandoah avenue, was wounded in action June 21 on Okinawa.

Marine Cpl. Edgar R. Emrich was wounded in action a second time on Okinawa and is now on furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Emrich, 1203 Hornsby avenue.

Marine Cpl. Max W. Puffpaff was wounded in action in the Pacific area. He is the son of Mrs. Puffpaff, 3139 Pestalozzi street.

Marine Pfc. George H. Adams, husband of Mrs. Esther E. Adams, 2727 College avenue, is listed by the Navy Department as wounded in an undisclosed area of war.

Pfc. Edward J. Baker, husband of Mrs. Violet D. Baker, formerly of 2805 North Alice, East St. Louis, is listed by the War Department as wounded in action in the Pacific area of war.

Marine Pvt. Arville C. Burnett, husband of Mrs. Edna J. Burnett, 4214A North Twentieth street, is listed as wounded in action in an undisclosed area.

Marine Pvt. Earo E. Skaggs, son of Calvin E. Skaggs, 6030 Avalon avenue, University City, was wounded in action in the Pacific area.

War Casualties

HALL
Dead

SPIEGEL
Wounded

QUINN
Wounded

EMRICH
Wounded

YANKS AND FILIPINOS SEEK YAMASHITA IN LUZON POCKETS

MANILA, Aug. 7 (AP)—American and Filipino troops are dodging a two-way pinch as Japanese hitherto in northern Luzon in an relentless search for Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita despite some rumors that the Japanese commander of the Philippines was killed in an air raid.

Associated Press Correspondent Russel Brines, with the Thirty-second Division, said three American and Filipino columns had made new thrusts 10 miles northwest of Baguio, and were developing a two-way pinch on enemy Yamashita and his staff.

Native scouts four days ago said Yamashita had been killed a month ago by an air raid on the remote Bingaban-Kiangkiang sector.

Two Japanese prisoners said, however, that they had been forced to act as litter-bearers for Yamashita because he was wounded.

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Pauline Gorenstein, University of Wisconsin, in our exclusive casual by June Bentley, 65% wool, 35% rayon, 9-15, $14.95

Jean Sims, Lindenwood College, in a wide-sleeved wool dress with tiny shirt collar, snugly bowed waist. Misses'. $22.95

Mary Jo Chulick, Washington University, in the dress with deep armholes, doll waist, soft skirt fullness. Misses'. $25

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Motorcycle Rider Hurt in Crash.

John H. Schuller, 4072 Dunncan avenue, suffered a fractured right leg and chest injuries yesterday when a motorcycle he was riding and an automobile collided at Union and Tower Grove avenues. Police said the front tire of Schuller's motorcycle blew out. Schuller was taken to City Hospital. Emanuel Melendino, 4021 St. Louis avenue, driver of the automobile, was not injured.

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NEW BOMB WEIGHS ABOUT 400 POUNDS, BRITON INDICATES

He Says Its Force Would Be Equivalent to Severe Earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A.P.)—A commentator for the British Ministry of Aircraft Production said last night that the new atomic bomb is "ten times smaller than a blockbuster, but many times as powerful."

This apparently would mean it weighs about 400 pounds.

Blockbusters were the two-ton bombs that were the first superheavy aerial projectiles used by the Royal Air Force against Germany and were succeeded later by four-ton "factory busters," six-ton "earthquakes" and finally 12-ton "tallboys."

The commentator said that whereas previously in order to get more powerful bombs it had been necessary to build them "bigger and heftier," it now was possible to get an almost incomprehensible amount of power in a much smaller package.

"Speaking in extremely conservative terms," he said, one of the new atomic bombs dropped on a town "would be equivalent to a severe earthquake and would utterly remove the place."

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M'QUAY-NORRIS AND MONSANTO STRIKES ENDED

Picketing at Chemical Plant End, — Bullet Core Workers to Return Tomorrow.

Strikes at the Monsanto plant of the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co. bullet core plant were called off today, following votes by strikers to end the walkouts.

The 45 Monsanto pipefitters withdrew picket lines shortly after noon. The lines had been formed July 20. Company officers said it would take several days to prepare the plant for full resumption of operations.

Unanimously, the pipefitters voted termination of the strike after discussing a settlement reached in a jurisdictional dispute by international officers of the four AFL unions involved, in a meeting at Chicago. Union officers were not available in East St. Louis to give out terms of the settlement.

Officers Refuse to Cross Lines.

More than 1200 other employes, all AFL members, had refused to cross the pipefitters' picket lines. The company, victim of circumstances in the jurisdictional dispute, had appealed directly to President Truman to take over the plant. The pipefitters had demanded work formerly done by steamfitters.

McQuay-Norris workers will return to work tomorrow morning, said officers of the CIO United Automobile Workers of America, Local 986, said. They voted to call off the wildcat strike after they had received assurances from a War Labor Board representative and John Livingston of Kansas City, regional director of the union, that the board intended to take up their grievance at once.

About 1000 had been on strike for 12 days at the bullet core plant, following discharge of two women union members after they had refused to perform work beyond specified duties.

An unauthorized strike began today at Lemkin, Inc., 2016 LaSalle street, when the plant's 40 workers, members of the CIO United Steel Workers of America, Local 1034, walked out in protest against the company's refusal to discharge one of its employes. The plant makes gluing machinery.

Conference in Phone Strike.

A conference was held between an Army representative and a federal conciliator to consider possible measures in the strike of telephone workers against the George A. Fuller Co., operators of the Madison Ordnance Reclamation Center, Mooresville, it was reported that the Southwestern Telephone Workers' Union turned down an Army request that emergency high-priority calls be permitted between the plant and suburbs stations.

The strike of the telephone workers, it was said, will shut down the vital plant by Thursday. At issue in the dispute is the telephone workers' claim to some of the installation work on an internal communication system now being done by members of the A.F.L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The strike which has resulted in cutting off all calls to and from the plant, is against the Fuller Co., not the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

A union committee from the A.F.L. Steamfitters' and Pipefitters' Association, Local 562, will meet later today with representatives of local unions to consider the wage conditions which led yesterday to a strike of refrigerating service men at about 12 contracting firms. The union has requested that service men be classified as journeymen pipefitters and be paid the hourly scale of $1.75. On service job, they have been paid from $1 to $1.62½ an hour.

Denver Workers Still on Strike.

Manufacture of boxcars for the Missouri Pacific lines remained halted today at the American Car & Foundry Co., 2600 Du Bois street, because of a dispute in the production rate. It was the second strike over the same issue in two weeks.

The approximately 125 men on strike, members of the A.F.L. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, have asked for a reduction from 17 to 12 in the number of cars to be manufactured daily. But they have demanded that set wages, computed on a piece-work basis, remain unchanged. It is their contention that many of the workers are inexperienced and cannot maintain the 17-car rate.

At the American Smelting and Refining Co. lead smelting remained halted as efforts of a Federal conciliator to settle the strike there were unsuccessful. Officers of the United Mine Workers, Local 13,288, have charged the company with failure to bargain.

GREEN ISOLATES AFL FROM WORLD LABOR UNITY MOVE

Continued From Page One.

final as far as the AFL is concerned. It, too, meets next month in Paris. It is doubtful if the AFL will be represented. Green observed the AFL invited the [illegible] six weeks ago to hold a conference in the United States as "our guest" but hadn't received a reply.

The elderly AFL president, who is spokesman for the council, asserted that "we put principle above policies" in saying the AFL will not participate in the new organization even if its Paris meeting is a success. He stood pat on the AFL position last fall when it declined invitations to participate in an initial formative conference because the CIO, which it regards as an opponent of dual unionism, and representatives of the Soviet union, which it abhors as inimical to "free trade," would be there. As usual the AFL will be represented at the British Trades Union Congress. It meets in London next month. Delegates will be Vice President William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL.

To Stop Organizing Police.

Green announced after the opening session of the conference yesterday that the council had decided it would be inadvisable to continue to organize policemen, since their position should be one of strict neutrality in law enforcement. Often they are called into action, he pointed out, during strikes. The work of organizing fire fighters will continue.

The council issued a statement urging the speeding up of reconversion. It advocated a program of easing the war effort down to "a one-front basis" and the mounting of a new peace production program on a scale large enough to meet the nation's needs but without interference with the war effort.

"Wartime government controls over labor and industry," the council stated, "must be dropped as rapidly as the war situation permits. Every reasonable encouragement should be extended by the Government to private industry to expand postwar production and provide full employment."

Further reconsideration of reconversion and other postwar problems are on the program during the remainder of the council's sessions. It also will try to settle the Hollywood film industry's five - months old jurisdictional strike.

Development on UNRRA Likely.

No new developments were reported on the possible return of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers to the fold. Negotiations have appeared to be at an impasse since last February when Lewis demanded a guaranty of a seat at the potent council table. It is regarded as likely that something may develop before the council adjourns. Leaders of the rival Progressive Miners of America are on hand to try to block his reinstatement.

This quarterly session of the executive council—the body which actually runs the AFL and determines the policies for its 7,000,000 members—is more important than usual since the Office of Defense Transportation has declined to permit the AFL to hold its annual convention this fall. Ordinarily, the August council meeting is largely devoted to a report and recommendations to the convention. They usually are approved unanimously in every salient detail.

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3. TURN IT INTO WAR BONDS:

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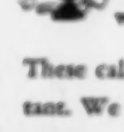

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That will help his "first call home" go through more quickly.

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BAR REPORTED ON COAL EXPORTS TO 5 NATIONS

Argentina, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal Are the Countries Named.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The United States Government will announce this week the suspension of coal exports to Argentina, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain and Sweden, a high government official disclosed yesterday.

The bar on the first three countries involves 80,000 tons of coal ready to be shipped to the following amounts: Argentina, 45,000 tons; Portugal, 30,000 tons; Switzerland, 25,000 tons.

In the case of Spain and Sweden the suspension is on shipments which have not been committed. Those two nations were to receive United States amounts which had not been determined.

No official reason has been given for the suspension of the shipments although it has been indicated that the coal shortage in this country is responsible.

JEWISH WOMAN LAID BASIS FOR ATOMIC BOMB

Continued From Page One.

lead by bombarding uranium with radium neutrons.

Dr. Frisch became a British citizen in 1943 and late that year went to the United States, where he worked on the staff of the war-outlawed scientists headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush. For a time, Dr. Frisch carried on work at an experimental laboratory near Santa Fe, N. M.

Two Other United Nuclear Scientists Stirred to Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Lise Meitner, woman physicist whose calculations played an important part in developing the atomic bomb, was driven from Germany because she is Jewish, her sister, Dr. Frida Meitner, said last night.

Her sister said she fled to Denmark, where she conferred with Dr. Niels Bohr, Danish scientist who assisted in developing the bomb.

Provided Needed Theory.

It was Dr. Meitner who broke a 20-year deadlock in experimentation with atomic energy by suggesting that if the experiments were concerned with splitting an atom of uranium in two approximately equal parts, all the promise could be explained.

She made mathematical calculations to explain her point, and Dr. Bohr broadcast them. Within two weeks physicists in many countries had made the test and proved her right.

Two other scientists engaged in developing the bomb were born in Berlin—Dr. Rudolf Peierls and Dr. Otto Eugen Simon. Both are Jews who had to leave Germany because of the Nazis.

Dr. Peierls has been professor of applied mathematics at Birmingham University since 1937 and Dr. Simon has been a reader in thermodynamics at Oxford since 1933.

Young Minnesota Physicist Secluded U-235.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7 (AP)—A 30-year-old University of Minnesota physicist played a part in the development of the atomic bomb, it was revealed here.

He is Dr. Alfred O. Nier, who lived in St. Paul while an instructor at the university.

He succeeded in isolating the substance he named "U-235" after many experiments with the atom of uranium.

Dr. Nier, 30 years old at the time, startled the scientific world with his description of "U-235" as potentially 20,000,000 times as powerful as TNT. A pound of the substance, he indicated at the time, had the potential power output of 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline

Aided Allies

DR. NIELS BOHR
Famous Danish scientist who fled from the Nazis and aided the Allies in development of the atomic bomb.

and, if developed to sufficient quantities, might revolutionize the world."

Dr. Nier was called to Washington in 1941 to engage in secret experiments and the subject of his new chemical discovery was placed high on the list of the Government's confidential subjects.

WAR BOOMS FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER AGAIN

The growth of freight traffic on the Mississippi river from virtually nothing in 1933 to 100,000,000 tons last year was described today by Theodore Brent of New Orleans in a speech before the Advertising Club of St. Louis at Hotel Statler.

Brent, who is president of Mississippi Shipping Co., pointed out that present shipping activity on the river dates from 1933 when a war-induced shortage of railroad facilities brought about the formation of the Federal Barge Lines and construction of a nine-foot navigation channel from New Orleans to Minneapolis.

The ground was, with a similar shortage of shipping facilities in the Midwest and a demand for inland shipyards, has given river traffic a new stimulus, he said

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SHUBERT
ST. LOUIS
ART THEATRE

COME IN AND SEE IT!—
THE AMAZING NEW
SONOTONE "600"
SONOTONE
CE. 1799
SONOTONE The Name of Hearing

AMBASSADOR • PREVIEW TONITE 8:20! 'JUNIOR MISS!'
LAST DAY! 'A BELL FOR ADANO' 'WITHIN THESE WALLS'
AS "JUNIOR MISS" GOES... SO GOES THE NATION!
Happy-Go-Howling With Joy To See the Year's Great Laugh Riot!
SHE'S AT THAT WONDERFUL TEEN-AGE . . . WHEN BOYS ARE BEGINNING TO BE A PAIN IN THE HEART . . . INSTEAD OF THE NECK!
"Junior Miss"
PEGGY ANN GARNER
FAYE MARLOWE • ALLYN JOSLYN
MICHAEL DUNNE • MONA FREEMAN
PLUS! A FUN-FILLED LAUREL FARADAY! Shirley JEAN • Kirby GRANT • Eric BLORE 'Easy To Look At!'
WEDNESDAY! OPENS 10 A. M.!
Cool AMBASSADOR Cool

TAKE IT FROM FRED... IT'S FUN TO BE FLEAGLED!
FRED MacMURRAY
"MURDER, he says"
HELEN WALKER • BARBARA BRITON
ALAN MOWBRAY • PORTER HALL
PLUS! JACK HALEY "SCARED STIFF!"
TODAY! OPENS 12 NOON
FOX

MISSOURI
"CHINA SKY!" "TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS!"

ST. LOUIS • TONITE 8:40!
• PREVIEW •
'IMITATION OF LIFE!'
LAST DAY! 'DILLINGER' AT 2:40 & 10:00 'MOON RIDE' AT 1:00 ONLY!
WED.! ST. LOUIS OPENS 9:30 A. M.!
Claudette COLBERT • Warren WILLIAM 'IMITATION OF LIFE!'
Ray BOLGER • John BLONDELL 'EAST SIDE OF HEAVEN!'

EMPRESS
BIG HOLDOVER!...
TOMORROW—11:30 A. M.
HAVING A WONDERFUL CRIME
Pat O'BRIEN • Carole LANDIS • George MURPHY
THAT TERRIFIC TWO
Gerald O'CONNOR Peggy RYAN
'PATRICK THE GREAT'
Last Days!
"WITHOUT LOVE"
ALAN JONES • KAREN MORLEY
"HONEYMOON AHEAD"

UPTOWN
Gerald O'CONNOR Peggy RYAN 'PATRICK THE GREAT'
HAVING A WONDERFUL CRIME
Pat O'BRIEN • Carole LANDIS • George MURPHY
Air-Conditioned
WILL ROGERS
LAST DAY! 'THE GOOD OLD DAYS of MIDNIGHT'
Coming Sunday! 'THE FIGHTING GUARDSMAN'
Coming! 'THE FLEET THAT CAME TO STAY!'

Loew's STATE
EVAN JOHNSON • Esther WILLIAMS
THRILL OF A ROMANCE
LAURITZ MELCHIOR • TOMMY DORSEY

Loew's ORPHEUM
James CAGNEY and Sylvia Sidney
BLOOD ON THE SUN

NORSIDE
ESQUIRE • VARSITY
RITZ
Last Day!
Peter Lawford • Jane Lockhart • Donald Crisp
"SON OF LASSIE"
ANN MILLER & WILLIAM WRIGHT
"EVE KNEW HER APPLES"

TOMORROW—2 SMASH HITS
A LONESOME SOLDIER ON A 48-HOUR PASS AND A GIRL IN A MILLION!
FUN! LAFFS!
They Had a Date to Get Married and He Didn't Even Know Her Name!
JUDY GARLAND • ROBERT WALKER
THE CLOCK
EXCITING LOVE STORY
with James Gleason, Keenan Wynn, Marshall Thompson
PLUS—Exciting Mystery Thriller!
SPINE-CHILLING!!!
I LOVE A MYSTERY
JIM BANNON • NINA FOCH
ART THEATRE
GLADYS SWARTHOUT • JAN KIEPURA
in the Musical Romance
"GIVE US THIS NIGHT!"

Guaranteed New
CHICAGO ROLLER SKATES
WONDERLAND
5135 EASTON AV. NO. 3540

DINE AND DANCE NIGHTLY
EL AVION
Featuring BILLIE BARNES' Music
Chicken, Steak & Italian Dinners

CHAIN OF ROCKS
Amusement Park
SWIM - DANCE
ROLLER SKATE
New Restaurant and Bar
Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners

Enjoy a Movie at any
FANCHON & MARCO
ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO THEATRES
GRANADA HI-POINTE LINDELL
RICHMOND RIO TIVOLI UNION
Fred MacMURRAY • Joan LESLIE • Jane HAVER
'WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?'
(TECHNICOLOR)
OLSEN & JOHNSON
'SEE MY LAWYER!' (9:45)
EXTRA! 'THE FLEET THAT CAME TO STAY!'

AVALON
Starring TRACY, Katharine HEPBURN
'WITHOUT LOVE'
Allen JONES, Grace McDONALD, 'HONEYMOON AHEAD' (9:00)
SHENANDOAH, WEST END, SHADY OAK
Turhan BEY, Gloria MONTEZ, Jon HALL
'ARABIAN NIGHTS' (Technicolor)
'ARABIAN NIGHTS' (10:10)
WASHINGTON
AUBERT
Ann BAXTER, 'THE CHICAGO KID'
Pat PARRISH, 'LET'S GO STEADY!'
CAPITOL, GRAVOIS, KINGSLAND, VICTORY
Betty GRABLE, Dan HATFIELD
'DIAMOND HORSESHOE!' (Technicolor)
'WHAT A BLONDE!'
COLUMBIA
CONGRESS
CLOSED
FLORISSANT
IVANHOE, SHAW
'A ROYAL SCANDAL!'
'DELUGE OF THE TIMES!' (Colored)
LAFAYETTE, MAFFITT, MAPLEWOOD
'A SONG TO REMEMBER!' (color)
'A GUY, A GAL AND A PAL!'
MANCHESTER
PAGEANT
POWHATAN
ROXY
YALE
'THUNDERHEAD, Son of Flicka' and 'Down Missouri Way' (9:45)
Bradley MARDEN, 'SIGN OF THE CROSS'
Ann Gillis-Jane Darwell, 'JANE EYRE!'

Keep Faith With Our Fighters — Today's Photo Play Index — Buy War Bonds for Keeps

APOLLO — LANA TURNER, Lauritz MELCHIOR, Susan PETERS, 'KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY' Tallulah BANKHEAD, 'A ROYAL SCANDAL'
MELBA, CINDERELLA — Jennifer Jones, 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' at 8:15 Ross Hunter, 'A GUY, A GAL, A PAL'
MICHIGAN, VIRGINIA, LEMAY, STUDIO, SAVOY, SOUTHWAY, NORMANDY
O'FALLON, BADEN, ASHLAND, QUEENS, PAULINE — ONE COMPLETE SHOW—STARTS 7 P. M. JENNIFER JONES • CHARLES BICKFORD 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' (8:45) JOAN DAVIS • LEON ERROL • WM. GARGAN 'SHE GETS HER MAN'
BREMEN, SALISBURY — Al Pearce, Dale Evans, 'HITCHHIKE TO HAPPINESS' Richard Arlen, 'IDENTITY UNKNOWN'
ROBIN — Ray Rogers, 'MARKED WOMAN' Lionel Atwill, Richard Fraser, 'CONCENTRATION' Lloyd Nolan, 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE'
JANET — Gloria Jean, Alan Curtis, 'SECRETS' Arthur Lake, Dale Evans, 'THE BIG SHOW-OFF'
LOWELL — Andy Devine, Frank Albertson, 'EXPERIMENT PERILOUS' Evelyn Keyes, 'ORANGE BLOSSOM'
BRIDGE — Gale Storm, 'PRIDE OF THE PANHANDLE' Rod Cameron, 'SHERIFF OF SUNDOWN'
MELVIN — Pat O'Brien, Gloria Dickson, 'BOMBARDIER' Chester Morris, 'BOSTON BLACKIE'
BEVERLY — Madeline Carroll, Henry Fonda, 'BLOCKADE' Billy Gilbert, Slapsy Maxwell, 'THREE OF A KIND'
OVERLAND — Michael O'Shea, Lloyd Nolan, 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE' Bill Elliott, 'WILDCAT OF TUCSON' 'ARE ANIMALS ACTORS' Cartoon
OSAGE — Erich Von Stroheim, Mary Beth Hughes, 'THE GREAT FLANAGAN' Arthur Lake, Dale Evans, 'THE BIG SHOW-OFF'
OZARK — 'WITHOUT LOVE' (8:35) ALAN JONES, 'HONEYMOON AHEAD'

DRIVE-IN
'BELLE OF THE YUKON'
'RIDIN' HIGH'
'TARZAN'S DESERT MYSTERY'
Lexington, Macklind, McNAIR, PALM, Plymouth, PRINCESS, RIVOLI, U. CITY, Webster
ARCADE, ARMO, Compton, FAIRY, HI-WAY, KING BEE, Kirkwood, LYRIC
'KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY' 'RIGHT CLUB GAL' NEWS
'BETRAYAL FROM THE EAST,' 'HIGH POWERED'
'SONG OF BERNADETTE'
'HANGOVER SQUARE' 'SING, NEIGHBOR SING'
'THE HAIRY APE' 'BLACK PARACHUTE'
SHENANDOAH, BRENTWOOD, MARYLAND, WHITE WAY, LONGWOOD, NEW HEIGHT WIDOW, PEERLESS
'THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW'
Clary Grant, 'BONE OF THE LONELY HEART' Bob Mitchum, Jane Jeffreys, 'NEVADA'

BUY MORE BONDS!
EACH OF THESE THEATRES AS INDICATED ABOVE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EVERY DAY INCLUDING SATURDAY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS

Indians Say It With Home Runs in Winning Two Games From Browns

Hayes' Wallop Decides Opener; Rocco Gets 2, Heath One in Nightcap

By W. J. McGoogan

After a tough six-game series with the Cleveland Indians, which ended in an even break, the Browns today are just where they started on their home stand—in seventh place, a game and a half behind Boston.

The Philadelphia Athletics call next for a four-game set, which opens with a night game tomorrow, following a day of rest. Connie Mack's men also play a night game Thursday and a twilight-night doubleheader Friday, with Saturday an open date.

While there was no change for the Browns, the Indians moved ahead of the Boston Red Sox into fifth place, six and one-half games out of the lead. They are beginning to make a noise like pennant contenders.

Manager Lou Boudreau's men have the power and if they get good pitching they'll probably be hard to beat from now on.

The Browns found them tough. Even after taking three of the first four, they couldn't get an even break last night, dropping the opener, 9 to 7, behind Jack Kramer, who lost his fourth game in a row, his eleventh of the season, to go with eight victories. Jack Jakucki lost the second game, 6 to 4, for his ninth loss of the season. He has won 15.

Indians Say It With Homers.

Home runs played a prominent part in both of the Indian victories. Frank Hayes broke up the opener with one in the ninth inning with two men on base. It was his ninth of the season.

In the second game, Russo hit his fifth in the fifth inning. Then, after Heavey singled, Heath hit his ninth of the year.

Kramer did not pitch a good game. He issued seven bases on balls, three of them intentional, to go with 10 hits for Cleveland, and was constantly in trouble.

At that, a tough break cost him two runs for Lou Schulte and Hayworth allowed a foul from Heavey's bat to fall between them in the fourth, and Pat followed it with a home run. Russo was on base at the time. Heavey's wallop cleared the back of the left-field wall into Sullivan avenue for the longest drive at Sportsman's Park this year.

That put the teams in a tie, 5-5, for the Indians had started with three runs in the second, which they counted on three hits and one walk.

Browns Put on Steam.

The Browns came back with five in their half as they drove Pete Center from the box. Allie Reynolds going on. Two bases on balls and four safeties gave them their tallies with the big blow being Hayworth's double with the bases full.

After the count was knotted, however, singles by Hayes and Hockaway and an infield out produced another Cleveland run in the fifth, but the Browns equalized in their half on a single by Stephens and Schulte's double.

The teams remained tied way until the ninth when Heavey walked and Heath sacrificed. Boudreau was passed intentionally and then Hayes hit into the left field stands.

Finney doubled to the deserted ball and moved to third as McQuinn grounded to Boudreau. Stephens singled to right, scoring Finney and Reynolds gave way to Jim Bagby. Moore popped to Mayo. Schulte singled and Byrnes walked to fill the bases. Jim Schulte was called in to hit for Hayworth, but lined straight to Heavey for the final out.

An error by Gutteridge started the Indians' scoring in the second game. He booted Heath's grounder in the fourth and Jeff finally scored on Chmelo's single.

Runs, Runs, Runs.

Then in the next frame when the homers and three more Cleveland runs while they pushed over another in the sixth on a walk, sacrifice and Gromek's single.

Maguire doubled in the first and was the only Brownie to reach second until the eighth when Gromek walked Marcum and Moore batting for Jones, who had replaced Jakucki in the sixth. Gutteridge popped to Mayer, then Finney singled Marcum home and Maguire hit into a double play.

Gromek and Mayer singled to the ninth off Sam Zoldak, who took over from Jones. Then Russo hit his sixth homer of the season and his second in four innings to score behind the two runners.

Singles by Lucio and Schulte with a pass to Byrnes filled the bases with one out in the home half. Marcum singled, scoring Lucio and Schulte, Byrnes reaching third. Gromek was replaced by Center and Schulte batted for Zoldak. Schulte's fly to Blackwell scored Byrnes. Gutteridge ended it with a pop to Chmelo.

Lucio, playing in the second game had two hits, his first of the year. The first was an infield scratch, but the next was a liner to right field.

Gromek was credited with the closing victory, his thirteenth of the year against six losses. He had batted the Browns three times without a defeat.

The Hitlers probably will pitch the opener against the Athletics.

It was "ladies' night" and 21,779 attended, including 7802 cash customers and 7252 women.

Gray batted for Jakucki and received his usual ovation. He used to Sunny.

TOMAHAWKED

Christman, Hit By Pitch, to Be Absent 10 Days

Mark Christman, Browns' third baseman, who suffered a brain concussion when struck in the head by a pitched ball last night, was reported this morning to have spent "a comfortable night," but will be out of the lineup about 10 days, said Dr. Robert F. Hyland, the club's surgeon.

Christman was hit in the third inning of the first game by Allie Reynolds, the Indians' first baseman, and fell to the ground. He was carried off the field on a stretcher and was removed to St. John's Hospital.

Leonard Schultz replaced him at third base for the Browns.

Athletics Get Coast Shortstop for Metro

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics announced today that they have taken on title to John (Jake) Caulfield, .300-hitting shortstop of the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League in exchange for outfielder Charley Metro and two players to be designated before Jan. 1.

Metro departed here with the A's when they auctioned last night for St. Louis and he will continue on to California. He came to the Hacks on waivers from Detroit last season.

The Athletics said they wanted Caulfield for immediate delivery but the Oaks said they would not release him yet because they are tied for fourth in the Coast League race and have a chance for playoff money.

Softball.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

MEN'S SLOW PITCH—Walters 9, Ellis Auto Parts 8; Ford 10, Wagner Electric 9; Laclede Steel 11, Chevrolet 10; Hussmann-Ligonier 11, Independent Packing 10.

WOMEN'S INTERMEDIATE—Ellis Auto Parts 10, Walters 9; Wagner Electric 11, Ford 10; Chevrolet 11, Laclede Steel 10; Independent Packing 11, Hussmann-Ligonier 10.

Even Light Standards Quarrel On Power of Indians' "Atomics"

Sportsman's Park was quiet today, with no game scheduled. But the giant light standards above the outfield walls were up early, apparently perturbed.

"Do you hear about that atomic bomb?" excitedly asked the pavilion standard of the Sheather light structure.

"Yes," acknowledged the bleacher standard, "heard about it last night from the crowd here. Pitching Lou Boudreau invented, wasn't it?

"I don't know," said the pavilion skeptic tiredly. "I thought I'd like a light or two from that Russo's two bombs. And that Heath, my, to almost blasted me into next Grand avenue."

The bleacher standard snorted distastefully.

"Tush, but those were nothing compared with the two Heavy and Hayes rammed against me."

The two standards got their lights examined then, and the bleacher one of them said was, "I'm glad the Browns couldn't have presented that atomic bomb before Cleveland got here."

Try This on a Telegraph Pole

STAN JAMES, of Kansas City, tossing the caber at the recent Caledonian Games, Boston, beating all competitors. Tossing the caber is one of the oldest and toughest of all Scottish sports. The caber is a pole almost as long as a telegraph pole. The trick is to toss it end over end.

19 Horses Named for "Buggy Whip" Derby

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Nineteen three-year-old trotters forming the largest field since the stake was first raced in 1926 today were named for tomorrow's renewal of the Hambletonian over Good Time Park.

The race with Titan Hanover the odds-on favorite, will be worth slightly more than $21,000—the richest since the Hambletonian trickled down the meager share of $25,000 in 1932. Discontent accounted for the large field by reason that the battle for second money is considered wide open.

Unbeaten Titan Hanover, world record holder for two-year-olds and owned by E. Roland Harriman and Capt. Elbridge Gerry, was not favored in the draw for post positions. Harry Poweall, his driver, drew No. 12, meaning he'll start in the second tier when Steve Phillips gets the field under way for the first of the last two-and-one-eighth miles heats.

W. H. Reynolds' Reginald of Winthrop Farm, N. C., one of the favorites for second money, drew the pole position for the first heat with Vitrite, owned by Mrs. James B. Johnson, Jr., of Rochester, Mich., in the No. 2 spot.

The other entries listed according to post positions are: Lt. Col. Diebel Bostwick's Kimberly Hanover; C. F. Grimm, Precision; Grimm Stable's Axminster; Harris and Hamlin Pompeiite; H. H. Johnson's Lester Hanover; E. J. Baker's Doctor Spencer; Joseph Buck's Mighty Dot; A. L. Darby's Agatha Hanover.

M. J. Barber's Tungsten Hanover; Titan Hanover; Patrick Connelly's Scottish Girl; W. T. Murphy's Coral Sea; Dr. W. B. Scott's Sky Hanover; Earl F. Shropshire's Earl's Spencer June; Ridgeway Stables's Seaforth Lad; S. A. Weaver's Jenifer Hanover; and W. H. Reynolds, Karina.

Allen Calkins, painfully director for the Good Time track, said yesterday the Hambletonian would continue to be held at the Goshen (N. Y.) plant for the next five years.

Three Congressmen Favor Playing World Series in Pacific

HONOLULU, Aug. 7 (AP)—A trio of congressional representatives, Shery Jackson (Dem.), Washington; C. W. Bishop (Rep.), Illinois, and Andrew J. Biemiller (Dem.), Wisconsin, yesterday added their support to a proposal of the Sugden magazine that the world series be played in the Pacific.

The three, returning from a Pacific tour, said it would help baseball, adding, and the smartest thing I what could do would be to play the world series in the Pacific, from potential post-war tourist.

Sworn spy of the Navy Personnel previously had invited the winner of the domestically-played series to bring the Pacific areas.

Cards Idle Today

THE NEW YORK, Aug. 7. world champion Cardinals arrived here to rest today before opening a series with the Giants tomorrow. The Redbirds came here from Pittsburgh, where the final of the series yesterday was prevented by rain and wet grounds.

Bobby Veach, Former Tiger Star, Is Dead

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Robert (Bobby) Veach, former Detroit Tiger outfielder, died at his home here today after a long illness. Veach, born in St. Charles, Ky., June 29, 1888, was a miner in his youth.

Humbletonian Field

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Listed by the trotting Association, with names, drivers and probable odds (final according to post positions):

Entry	Owner	Prob. Odds
Titan Hanover	W. H. Reynolds	2-5
Reginald	Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Jr.	3-1
Vitrite	Lt. Col. Diebel Bostwick	15-1
Kimberly Hanover	Grimm Stable	15-1
Precision	C. F. Grimm	15-1
Axminster	Grimm Stable	15-1
Pompeiite	Harris and Hamlin	15-1
Lester Hanover	H. H. Johnson	15-1
Doctor Spencer	E. J. Baker	15-1
Mighty Dot	Joseph Buck	15-1
Agatha Hanover	A. L. Darby	15-1
Tungsten Hanover	M. J. Barber	15-1
Scottish Girl	Patrick Connelly	15-1
Coral Sea	W. T. Murphy	15-1
Sky Hanover	Dr. W. B. Scott	15-1
Earl's Spencer June	Earl F. Shropshire	15-1
Seaforth Lad	Ridgeway Stables	15-1
Jenifer Hanover	S. A. Weaver	15-1
Karina	W. H. Reynolds	15-1

SHORT—WAVES

CRIS HOCKETT, Chicago White Sox outfielder, had stolen only two bases in 70 games up to yesterday. Then in a doubleheader sighting against Detroit he caught fire, stealing four bases. . . . Yet, Hartids, where were the Tiger catchers?

HOCKETT

PAUL COLLINS, former University of Missouri quarterback, has signed with the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League, along with End Clen Diehl of Northwestern, according to an announcement by Coach Phil Handler. . . . Collins, 185-pound Columbia (Mo.) boy, led the Big Six in scoring last fall.

HOWIE SCHULTE, Brooklyn's version of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, again was optioned out, this time to the Dodgers' Montreal club of the International League.

Sisler-Heath Gets Raod.

Clyde Sukeforth, who tried a catching comeback with Brooklyn after being out six years, has been removed from the active list and was awarded a vacation on his Maine farm.

How They Stand

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Back.
Detroit	64	41	.610	
Washington	62	43	.590	2
New York	61	44	.581	3
Chicago	60	45	.571	4
Cleveland	60	46	.566	4½
Boston	59	46	.562	5
St. Louis	57	48	.543	7
Philadelphia	31	73	.298	33

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Back.
Chicago	70	36	.660	
Cardinals	68	38	.642	2
Pittsburgh	66	41	.617	4½
Cincinnati	61	46	.570	9½
New York	59	48	.551	11½
Brooklyn	57	50	.533	13½
Boston	40	67	.374	30½
Philadelphia	33	73	.311	36½

Today's Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Boston; Cincinnati at Philadelphia; New York at Pittsburgh; Chicago at St. Louis.

TOMORROW'S SCHEDULE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Chicago; Washington at St. Louis; Boston at Detroit; New York at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Boston; Cincinnati at Philadelphia; New York at Pittsburgh; Chicago at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.	Batteries.
Cleveland	5	11	1	Reynolds, Center and Hayworth;
St. Louis	7	10	0	Kramer, Jakucki, Zoldak and Swift.
Cleveland	6	10	0	Reynolds, Klieman and Hayworth;
St. Louis	4	8	0	Gray, Lanier, Zoldak and Swift.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.	Batteries.
Chicago	5	11	1	Passeau, Derringer, Wyse and Scheffing;
Brooklyn	3	7	0	Higbe, Wyatt, Gregg and Owen.
Chicago	6	10	0	Chipman, Lee, Wyse and Scheffing;
Brooklyn	4	8	0	Wyatt, Gregg, Behrman and Owen.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.	Batteries.
Cardinals	4	7	0	Cooper and Walker;
Boston	3	6	0	Sain, Hutchinson and Masi.

(Second game postponed, rain.)

WRAY'S COLUMN

Foes Knuckle Down to These Hurlers.

THERE'S that Washington ball club once more within twisting distance of the Tigers' tail. . . . Manager Ossie Bluege has a club that may eventually be a bust in the Bengal's amidst opposition.

The Senators of the current season have the stuff to make the fur knuckle down. . . . It consists in four knuckle-ball pitchers: Mickey Haefner, Dutch Leonard, the aged John Niggeling and Roger Wolff, who have won 39 games and lost 16. . . . That's a winning percentage of .707, better than the team's winning average.

* * *

We might fly off the Tigers to a way to stop those knuckleballs. . . . If Mr. Smith up on them before the game and clip the fingernails on their throwing hands. . . . Each and every one of the Griff knuckleballers that he pitches the ball with his fingernails just before delivering it. . . . This gives it that tantalizing flutter of which enemy hitters swing in vain.

* * *

Where Would They Be Without Boston?

WHEN you note the Tigers' current batting average of .344 you wonder what's holding up Steve O'Neill's pennant hopes. . . . His club also is getting weak results from its hits. . . . Up to last weekend it had totaled only 320 runs, this which only the Athletics had a lower total. . . . The club requires 3.3 hits for each run scored, as compared to 3.36 for the Tutsis.

* * *

It may be that the guy who's holding up the club is plain Al Benton, Navy discharge. . . . His earned run average is 0.9—nothing to compare with it anywhere. . . . He started 14 times, won 13, lost two, and completed 13. . . . An Associated Press statistician in Detroit has figured out that Benton, in 121 innings, held his opponents to 78 hits (39 infield bounders), and to 16 runs, three unearned.

Working the equivalent of 12 nine-inning games Benton has yielded only nine extra-base hits, and lost his two games by scores of 1-0 and 2-1.

* * *

With their first-place margin now over nine, the Detroit heavy artillery is about due to come to the aid of the pitchers. . . . As it is now, that American League crusaders could still result in a log-eyed finish, in which almost any club except the Athletics might cause confusion.

* * *

Anyway It Will Be Worth While.

KID REGAN and Tommy Sullivan, both "I remember when" fighters of the good old local days, are still batting the ball back and forth. . . . You know they're being talked of for an appearance at the next Kiel Auditorium boxing show. . . . If and when it comes off the Kid will have about a 10-year edge on the redhead, Brooklyn Tommy.

Regan, discussing a recent chat with Sullivan about the proposed appearance, reports this conversation:

Sullivan: "About our Auditorium show, Kid — you know they'll never offer us what we're worth."

Regan: "I was afraid they would, Tommy."

* * *

Muttering from the other end of the line followed. . . . And then this from Regan again—"I've nightly step out of this. . . . I've always let them over much you."

That being was the receiver going back on the hook, in the Sullivan residence.

Gains Altitude

OSWALD BLUEGE, manager of the Washington Senators, whose team is now right at the Tiger's heels, ready to do a little tail-twisting. A good pitching staff and two base-stealing demons are aiding Bluege's climb.

Even Light Standards Quarrel On Power of Indians' "Atomics"

Sportsman's Park was quiet today, with no game scheduled. But the giant light standards above the outfield walls were up early, apparently perturbed.

"Do you hear about that atomic bomb?" excitedly asked the pavilion standard of the bleacher light structure.

"Yes," acknowledged the bleacher standard, "heard about it last night from the crowd here. Pitching Lou Boudreau invented, wasn't it?

"I don't know," said the pavilion skeptic tiredly. "I thought I'd like a light or two from that Russo's two bombs. And that Heath, my, to almost blasted me into next Grand avenue."

The bleacher standard snorted distastefully.

"Tush, but those were nothing compared with the two Heavy and Hayes rammed against me."

The two standards got their lights examined then, and the bleacher one of them said was, "I'm glad the Browns couldn't have presented that atomic bomb before Cleveland got here."

Morey's Team Wins Pro-Ladies Golf Tourney

A team headed by Dale Morey, Meadowbrook pro, and including Mrs. G. F. Stalter, Norwood; Mrs. David Campbell, Normandie; Mrs. Albert Hoffman, Westwood, and Mrs. J. Glass, Meadowbrook, won the pro-ladies golf tournament at Normandie Country Club this afternoon with a best ball score of 62. Morey carded 67, Mrs. Stalter 101, Mrs. Campbell 97, Mrs. Hoffman 109, and Mrs. Glass 109.

Betty Jane Hasmmerle, playing in the group handled by Fred Clarkson, Glen Echo pro, scored 79 on her 18-hole tour, carding 40 and 39.

Miss Hasmmerle won low honors while Mrs. Marvin Moore of Norwood took low net honors with 67 and a handicap of 17 for a 74.

The tourney was sponsored by the Eastern Missouri P.G.A. and St. Louis Women's District Golf Association. Fifteen teams participated.

The results:

Stockhams' Next Stop Quincy For 4-State Legion Regional

By Harold Tuthill

The Stockham Post American Legion Junior baseball team today is looking for new fields to conquer. The unbeaten champions of St. Louis and Missouri are eagerly awaiting the next test of their mettle in the four-state regional tournament starting next Sunday at Quincy, Ill. Teams from Oak Park, Ill., Little Rock, Ark., and Topeka, Kan., also will compete.

The regional will be a round-robin event, two defeats being necessary before a team is eliminated. Under those circumstances the Stockham boys feel they can take a chance in the opening game and start a pitcher other than Dick Lesser, who has won 11 of the team's 14 games.

It's Teamwork That Wins.

Playing as a team instead of trying for individual performances has made the Stockhams a winner in the mind of Leo A. Browne, state chairman of the baseball program.

"Some of the fans may have lost sight of the fact that the Stockhams were interested only in winning that final game from Sedalia," Browne said. "When Sedalia started May, who had pitched a total of 21 innings the two previous days, the Stockham boys had orders to wait him out so as to wear him down. Consequently, they did not have many opportunities to shine at bat."

Whether the Stockhams were just too powerful or whether the Sedalia youngsters had the starch taken out of them in the gruelling Thursday semifinal is something that can only be guessed at. The fact remains the Stockhams swirled away the state title in easy fashion, 12 to 1, in last Saturday's final.

Sedalia returned home with one consolation. Its shortstop, John (Bud) Thomas, considered the outstanding player in the tournament, was picked to represent St. Louis in Esquire's All-American Boys' game at New York's Polo Grounds Aug. 28.

Thomas is a likable kid and when he was informed he had been picked unanimously on the second ballot by the committee, he yelled:

"No fooling?" You're not kidding me, are you? . . . Oh, boy, I can't wait until I get home and write my dad. . . . I guess I'm a lucky boy. Thanks a lot. . . . Gee whiz."

Father Is in Navy.

Bud's father is in the Navy and stationed at Seattle, Wash. His mother also is there, so his grandmother keeps house for him.

He was asked if he had ever been east and he answered:

"The farthest east I have ever been was to Nebraska and Iowa. . . . But that's the other way, isn't it? . . . No, I have never been east."

Young Thomas really was confused, but what 16-year-old wouldn't be right after he had been told he had just won a trip to the world's largest city? He will spend a week there working out in the morning with other members of the West team under the direction of Ty Cobb before meeting the East at the Polo Grounds the night of Aug. 28. In the afternoon the boys will be taken on sight-seeing trips around Gotham.

It will be a fitting reward for the spunky showing made by young Thomas, whose spectacular fielding and consistent hitting endeared him to the fans who saw him play.

White Sox Slice Tiger Lead From Five to One-Half Game

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—If Steve O'Neill doesn't see Chicago again until World Series time it will be okay by the gentleman from the hard-coal section of Minooka, Pennsylvania.

O'Neill's Detroit Tigers took a safe, if not comfortably plump, five-game lead into Comiskey Park last Friday afternoon and limped out last night thankful for a half-game shadow over enraptured Washington.

The White Sox hardly can be called Detroit's jinx team for the two clubs have split exactly even in 20 games with two to go. But, next to Boston, Jimmy Dykes' gang has been the roughest on the Tiger nest.

It all started with Earl Caldwell, a supposedly "washed up" oldtimer who probably would be managing a team in the Texas League if things were normal. Caldwell's dark magic is at its best under the arcs where he snapped the Tigers' six-game winning streak in the series opener.

Orval Grove was next to catch fire at the sight of a Detroit uniform and then Bill Dietrich and Johnny Johnson teamed up on the leaders in a two-man job that was followed by another slick performance by Thornton Lee.

The Tigers finally pulled one out of the unfortunate (for Detroit) series by whipping Ed Lopat in the opener of yesterday's doubleheader, 6-2, but succumbed to the dark-ball sparkle of the veteran Johnny Humphries in the afterpiece, 7-0. It was Humphries' best pitched game of the year and his first shutout.

Al Benton earned his eleventh victory of the season in the first game, strengthening his position as top average hurler in the circuit but Zeb Eaton was unequal to the job in the second.

Dykes threatened to protest the opener after he and Coach Mule Haas had been banished by Umpire Bill Grieve in an argument over a play at second base when the ump called a Detroit runner safe.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 2 (game called end fifth, light).
Louisville 5, St. Paul 6.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 5-6, Toledo 2-5.

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Tennis Cup Will Be Awarded for District Singles

A new tennis cup—the Howard V. Hopkins Memorial Trophy—will be placed into competition for the first time when the St. Louis District Tennis Association conducts its annual tournament beginning Saturday, Aug. 11, at the Kingshighway courts in Forest Park.

The trophy, which is 31 inches in diameter and nine inches high, will be given to the winner of the men's singles competition. The winner will have his name inscribed on the punch bowl-shaped cup and will have possession for one year. It will be passed from winner to winner on a perpetual basis.

Howard V. Hopkins Sr., one of St. Louis's leading tennis enthusiasts, donated the trophy in memory of his son, Howard V. Hopkins Jr., who was killed in action in Belgium Dec. 27, 1944. Hopkins Jr., who was 20 at the time of his death, was a three-time winner of the St. Louis district singles title. He won the 1937 event and repeated in 1939 and 1940, retiring the Roy Cullenbine Trophy on his last triumph. He also captained the Yale freshman combined team that beat the combined Oxford-Cambridge lawn squad in 1936, winning the deciding match to give the United States both the Prentice Trophy, the locker, La Salle and Hopkins, but the same team to victory the following year.

John W. Hoffman, president of the district organization, stated entries for the annual district tourney would be accepted by Herbert Muckerman, 3107 South Grand, or by Martin J. Kennedy, O'Fallon Cliff. Competition will be held in the men's, women's singles and doubles. Entries also are being accepted for the district junior boys and girls' tourney, slated to start Aug. 13 on the Kingshighway courts.

Johnson Junior Tennis Champion

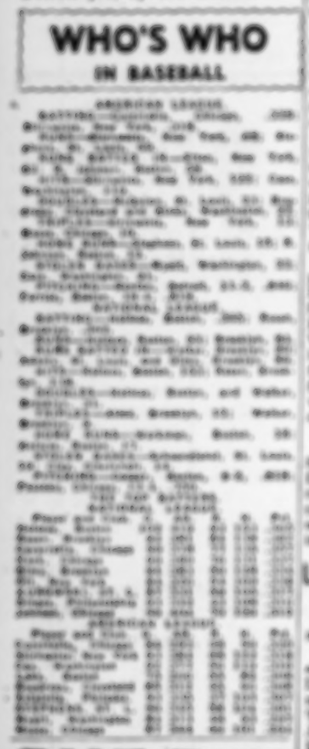
Bill Johnson, district indoor titleholder, defeated Jaulo Morton, Triple A champion, for the Municipal junior boys' singles title yesterday afternoon at Forest Park. The scores were 6-0, 11-9, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

The new champion, who was seeded No. 2 behind Morton, possesses a strong serve and gave his opponent plenty of trouble with his placements. Morton, who came here two months ago from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was not as consistent as usual. Morton beat Johnson in the Triple A junior final.

Kovacs Captures Title.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 7 (AP)—Charles (Chuck) Kovacs, Detroit amateur, won the Michigan open golf championship at Cascade Hills Country Club with a total score of 277 for the 72-hole tourney. Kovacs, who was 11 under par, beat out Don Dyer, Detroit pro, by two strokes.

WHO'S WHO IN BASEBALL



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SANTA FE HEAD SAYS CITY WOULD PROFIT BY ENTRY

Fred G. Gurley, Here to Further Plan, Gives 6 Reasons Why St. Louis Would Benefit.

St. Louis's role in postwar economic development of the country would be materially strengthened by utilization of another transportation agency of the type and kind represented by the Santa Fe Railroad, Fred G. Gurley, president of the Santa Fe, said today on his arrival here to further the railroad's plans for entry into St. Louis.

Enumerating six reasons why the city would benefit by the Santa Fe's entry, which is being opposed by four major railroads with headquarters here, Gurley said: "When the Santa Fe enters St. Louis, it will be a new and progressive element in the community. We expect to profit by our entrance into St. Louis and we are confident that our participation in the economic life of the city will aid materially in its future development.

"Of course, there are always groups who are disturbed by new elements in the economic life of a community, but the people of St. Louis have long since learned that selfish opposition to the progress and improvement of the community must be evaluated for what it is."

Petition for Certificate.

Gurley said the Santa Fe would file its petition for a certificate of convenience and necessity with the Interstate Commerce Commission within a few weeks, and hearing on the petition is expected to start 30 days afterward. The hearing may be held in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce board of directors will meet tomorrow to discuss the organization's position on the Santa Fe matter. The chamber's executive committee voted approval of the Santa Fe's plan and submitted a recommendation for approval to the board.

Gurley termed "fallacious" an argument advanced by opposing interests that business of existing railroads here will be decreased by the Santa Fe's entry.

Reasons offered by Gurley why St. Louis will benefit by the Santa Fe's entry included:

"It will provide a direct line to the west coast, something St. Louis never has had, and also a direct railroad into sections of the southwest not now served by any St. Louis railroad. These sections, rich in natural resources, will figure largely in the nation's postwar expansion. Transportation services of a financially strong and progressive transcontinental railroad like the Santa Fe will prove mutually advantageous to both.

"The competition between all transportation companies serving St. Louis will stimulate voluntary improvements of service not yet obtained by St. Louis, that is, our 2 a greater volume of freight and passenger traffic to St. Louis.

"It will provide St. Louis with a far superior passenger service than now exists. The Santa Fe, without the necessity of consulting other carriers, will inaugurate through passenger service between St. Louis and California and intermediate points.

"It will strengthen St. Louis's position as a distributing center. Its package car service to and from points served by the Santa Fe will be expanded and improved. With a single transcontinental line, tracing of shipments and effecting diversions will be simplified. The number of interchanges will be reduced, and danger of delay thereby will be minimized."

Chambers' Protest.

The Chambers of Commerce of Springfield, Belleville, Monett and De Soto, all situated on steel railroad lines, protested yesterday to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce against the proposed entry into St. Louis of the Santa Fe.

LEGISLATIVE GROUP SEEKS TO TOUR MISSOURI VALLEY

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7.—An extension of the power of the Legislative Commission, which made a tour of inspection of the Tennessee Valley Authority in June, to include a tour of the Missouri Valley is proposed in a bill prepared for introduction in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Edward V. Long of Bowling Green, a member of the commission.

After studying the TVA, the commission decided that in report to the Legislature on the advisability of applying the TVA plan to Missouri Valley problems required a visit to the states affected.

When the act creating the commission was introduced by Senator Claude H. Ricketts of St. Louis it contained a provision for a tour of the Missouri as well as the Tennessee Valley, but the Missouri Valley feature was eliminated before passage.

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STOCKS SALES

ATOMIC BOMB SHATTERS LONG WAR IDEA, STOCKS DOWN $2

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Favorable war developments stemming from the atomic bomb attacks on Japan revived early peace ideas in Wall street today and a wave of selling forced down stock market prices two points and more.

The new weapon appeared to some sources as a symbol of cutbacks and reconversion much sooner than previously had been expected. Rails, utilities, steels and aircrafts were especially hard hit because of their essentiality to the war effort.

Leaders came back from extreme lows near the close but only a few issues registered advances.

DECLINES IN RAIL GROUP UNSETTLES BOND MARKET

CORPORATION REPORTS

DIVIDEND MEETING RESULTS

STOCK MARKET

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 7.—There was little done on the local board. Market steady.

COMMODITIES

COTTON 5 TO 15C A BALE OFF

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

CHINESE CAPTURE HIGHWAY TOWN ON 'INVASION COAST'

Seizure of Yunghong, 125 Miles Southwest of Canton, Tightens Grip on 50-Mile Stretch.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 7 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured Yunghong, Kwangtung province highway junction close to the south China sea and 125 miles southwest of Canton, and are driving the Japanese toward Yenping, 12 miles to the northeast, the Chinese high command announced today.

The capture of Yunghong tightened the Chinese grip on a 50-mile stretch of the Chinese "invasion coast" west of Hongkong.

The high command indicated that the American air base at Tanchuk, in Kwangsi province, fourth of the last bases wrested from the Japanese, had changed hands after the original recapture, but was completely reoccupied by the Chinese Aug. 4.

After retaking the base, the Chinese continued to strike eastward with forward elements reaching a point 12½ miles west of Tangyuan, which is 192 miles west of Canton.

Chinese troops drifting along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad reached a point 12½ miles from Lingan, 32 miles northeast of recaptured Kweilin, the high command said.

A Chinese Communist radio dispatch from Yenan said yesterday that Communist troops had recaptured from the Japanese 2,500 square miles of territory with 404,000 population between May 12 and July 3.

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The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a disposing agency designated by the Surplus Property Board, has negotiations under way for the sale or lease of the plant formerly leased to the Canton Drop Forging and Manufacturing Company at Massillon, Ohio.
LAND: Approximately 175½ acres, located one-half mile from the business center of Massillon, with spur tracks from the B. & O. and Pennsylvania R.Rs.
BUILDINGS: Manufacturing building, steel, masonry walls, cement floors, composition roof, 104,760 sq. ft. floor area; warm air heat, ventilating system. Toilet equipment available but not installed. Office building, two story brick, 60 ft. by 32 ft., full basement, separate steam-heating boiler, toilet facilities and steel vault.
Power installation (not complete) is 23,000 volt 3 phase 3 wire 60 cycle. Overhead line and transformer in two separate 1750 K.V.A. transformer banks to 460 volt 3 phase 3 wire. Water from city mains, installation incomplete. No gas utilities in main factory building, nearest gas ½ mile distant.
EQUIPMENT: Nine cranes ranging from 3 to 20 ton capacity. Installed in 1942, reconditioned in 1944.
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Official Account of Bomb Test

Continued From Page One.

from distant points, tension among the scientists mounted apace. Coolest of all was the man charged with the actual assembly of the vital core, Dr. S. F. Bacher, in normal times a professor at Cornell University.

The entire cost of the project, representing the erection of whole cities and radically new plants spread over many miles of countryside, plus unprecedented experimentation, was represented in the pilot bomb and its parts. Here was the focal point of the venture. No other country in the world had been capable of such an outlay in brains and technical effort.

The full significance of these closing moments before the first human loot was cut lost on these men of science. They fully knew their position as pioneers into another age. They also knew that one false move would blast them and their entire effort into eternity. Before the assembly started a receipt for the vital matter was signed by Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, Gen. Groves' deputy. This signalled the formal transfer of the irreplaceable material from the scientists back to the Army, which had originally produced it at one of its great expenditure plants.

Stick to Assembling Bomb.

During final preliminary assembly, a bad few minutes developed when the assembly of an important section of the bomb was delayed. The entire unit was mechanically hoisted to the final assembly. The function was partially completed when it apparently wedged tightly and would go no further. Dr. Bacher, however, was undismayed and removed the snag that time would solve the problem. At three minutes' time, Dr. Bacher's statement was verified and bomb assembly was completed without further incident.

Specialty teams, comprised of the top men in specific phases of science, all of which were boiled up in the whole, took over their specialized parts of the assembly.

On Saturday, July 14, the unit which was to determine the success or failure of the entire project was elevated to the top of the steel tower. All that day and the next, the job of preparation went on. In addition to the apparatus necessary to cause the detonation, complete instrumentation to determine all the reactions of the bomb was rigged on the tower.

The ominous weather which had dogged the assembly of the bomb had a very sobering effect on the committee experts whose work was accomplished amid lightning flashes and peals of thunder. The weather, unusual and upsetting, blocked aerial observation of the test. It even held up the actual explosion scheduled at 4 a.m. for an hour and a half. For many months the approximate date and time had been set and had been one of the high level secrets of the best kept secret of the entire war.

Controls in Shelter.

Nearest observation point was set up 10,000 yards south of the tower where in a timber and earth shelter the controls for the test were located. At a point 17,000 yards from the tower at a point which would give the best observation the key figures in the atomic bomb project took their posts. These included Gen. Groves, Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the office of scientific research and development and Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Actual detonation was in charge of Dr. K. T. Bainbridge of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He and Lt. Bush, in charge of the military police detachment, were the last men to inspect the tower with its atomic bomb.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the party moved forward to the control station. Gen. Groves and Dr. Oppenheimer consulted with the weather men. The decision was made to go ahead with the test despite the lack of assurance of favorable weather. The time was set for 5:30 a.m.

Gen. Groves rejoined Dr. Conant and Dr. Bush and just before the last time, they joined the many scientists gathered at the base camp. Here all present were ordered to lie on the ground, face downward, heads away from the blast direction.

Tension reached a tremendous pitch in the control room as the deadline approached. The several observation points in the area were tied in to the control room by radio and with 20 minutes to go, Dr. K. K. Allison of Chicago University took over the radio net and made periodic time announcements.

The time signals, "minus 20 minutes, minus 15 minutes," and so and on increased the tension to the breaking point as the group in the control room, which included Dr. Oppenheimer and Gen. Farrell, held their breaths, all praying with the intensity of the moment which will live forever with each man who was there. At "minus 45 seconds," robot mechanism took over and from that point on the whole great complicated mass of intricate mechanism was in operation without human control. Stationed at a remote switch, however, was a soldier scientist ready to attempt to stop the explosion should the order be issued. The order never came.

Blinding Flash.

At the appointed time, there was a blinding flash lighting up the whole area brighter than the brightest daylight. A mountain range three miles from the observation point stood out in bold relief. Then came a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men outside the control center. Immediately thereafter, a huge multi-colored surging cloud boiled to an altitude of over 41,000 feet. Clouds in its path disappeared from the shifting substratosphere winds disposed the now gray mass.

The test was over, the project a success.

The steel tower had been entirely vaporized. Where the tower had stood, there was a huge sloping crater. Dazed but relieved at the success of their tests, the scientists promptly marshaled their forces to estimate the strength of America's new weapon. To examine the nature of the crater, specially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area, one of which carried Dr. Enrico Fermi, noted nuclear scientist. Answer to their findings rest in the destruction effected in Japantoday by the first military use of the atomic bomb.

Had it not been for the determined area where the test was held and for the cooperation of the press in the area, it is certain that the test itself would have attracted far-reaching attention. As it was, many people in that area are still discussing the effect of the smash. A significant aspect, recorded by the press, was the experience of a blind girl near Albuquerque many miles from the scene, who, when the flash of the test lighted the sky before the explosion could be heard, exclaimed, "What was that?"

General's Versions.

Interviews of Gen. Groves and Gen. Farrell give the following eye-witness versions of the test.

Gen. Groves said: "My impressions of the night's high points follow: After about an hour's sleep I got up at 0130 and from that time on until about 0500 I was with Dr. Oppenheimer constantly. Naturally he was tense, although his mind was working at its usual extraordinary efficiency. I attempted to shield him from the evident concern of many of his assistants who were disturbed by the uncertain weather conditions. By 0400 we decided that we could probably fire at 0530. By 0430 the rain had stopped but the sky was heavily overcast. Our decision became firmer as time went on.

"During most of these hours the two of us journeyed from the control house out into the darkness to look at the stars and to assure each other that the one or two visible stars were becoming brighter. At 0347 I left Dr. Oppenheimer and returned to the main observation point which was 17,000 yards from the point of explosion. In accordance with our orders I found all personnel not otherwise occupied spaced on a bit of high ground.

"Two minutes before the scheduled firing time all persons lay face down with their feet pointing towards the explosion. As the remaining time was called over the loud speaker from the 10,000-yard control station there was complete awesome silence. Dr. Conant said he had never imagined seconds could be so long. Most of the tip-downers in accordance with orders shielded their eyes to one way or another.

"First came the burst of light of a brilliance beyond any comparison. We all rolled over and looked through dark glasses at the ball of fire. About 40 seconds later came the shock wave followed by the sound, earliest of which seemed starting after our complete astonishment at the extraordinary lighting intensity.

"A massive cloud was formed which surged and billowed upward with tremendous power, reaching the substratosphere in about five minutes.

Supplementary Explosives.

"Two supplementary explosions of minor effect other than the lighting occurred in the shelter directly after the main explosion.

"The cloud traveled in a great height first in the form of a ball, then mushroomed, then changed into a long trailing shimmy-shaped column and finally was cut in general directions by the variable winds at the different elevations.

"Dr. Conant reached over and we shook hands in mutual congratulations. Dr. Bush, who was on the other side of me, did likewise. The feeling of the entire assembly, even the uninitiated, was one of profound awe. Drs. Conant and Bush and myself were struck by an even stronger feeling that the faith of those who had been responsible for the initiation and the carrying on of this herculean project had been justified."

Gen. Farrell's impressions are: "The show inside the shelter was dramatic beyond words. In and around the shelter were some 20-odd people connected with technical arrangements. Included were Dr. Oppenheimer, the director, who had borne the great scientific burden of developing the weapon from the raw materials processed in Tennessee and the state of Washington, and a dozen of his key assistants, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Bainbridge, who supervised all the detailed arrangements for the test, the weather expert, and several others. Besides these, there were a handful of soldiers, two or three Army officers and one naval officer. The shelter was filled with a great variety of instruments and radio.

"For some hectic two hours preceding the blast, Gen. Groves stayed with the director. Twenty minutes before zero hour, Gen. Groves left for his station at the base camp, because it provided a better observation point.

"Just after Gen. Groves left, announcements began to be broadcast of the interval remaining before the blast to the other groups participating in and observing the test. As the time interval grew smaller and changed from minutes to seconds, the tension increased by leaps and bounds. Everyone in the room knew the awful potentialities of the thing that they thought was about to happen. The scientists felt that their figuring must be right and that the bomb had to go off, but there was in everyone's mind a strong measure of doubt.

"We were reaching into the unknown and we did not know what might come of it. If the shot were successful, it was a justification of the several years of intensive effort of tens of thousands of people—statesmen, scientists, engineers, manufacturers, soldiers, and many others in every walk of life.

"In that brief instant in the remote New Mexico desert, the tremendous effort of the brains and brawn of all these people came suddenly and startlingly to the fullest fruition. Dr. Oppenheimer, on whom had rested a very heavy burden, grew tense as the last seconds ticked off. He mentally breathed. He held on to a post to steady himself. For the last few seconds, he stared directly ahead and then when the announcer shouted "Now!" and there came the tremendous burst of light followed shortly thereafter by the deep growling roar of the explosion, his face relaxed into an expression of tremendous relief. Several of the observers standing back of the shelter to watch the lighting effects were knocked flat by the blast.

"The tension in the room let up and all started congratulating each other. Everyone seized 'this is it!' No matter what might happen now all knew that the impossible scientific job had been done. Atomic fission would no longer be hidden in the abstracts of the theoretical physicists' dreams. It was almost full grown at birth. It was a great new force to be used for good or for evil. There was a feeling in that shelter that those connected with its activity should dedicate their lives to the mission that it would always be used for good and never for evil.

"Dr. Kistiakowsky threw his arms around Dr. Oppenheimer and embraced him with shouts of glee. Others were equally enthusiastic. All the pent-up emotions were released in those few minutes and all seemed to sense immediately that the explosion had far exceeded the most optimistic expectations and wildest hopes of the scientists. All seemed to feel that they had been present at the birth of a new age—the age of atomic energy—and felt their profound responsibility to help in guiding into right channels the tremendous forces which had been unleashed for the first time in history.

"As to the present war, there was a feeling that no matter what else might happen, we now had the means to insure its speedy conclusion and save thousands of American lives. As to the future, there had been brought into being something big and something new that would prove to be immeasurably more important than the discovery of electricity or any of the other great discoveries which have so affected our existence.

"The effects could well be called unprecedented, magnificent, beautiful, stupendous and terrifying. No man-made phenomenon of such tremendous power had ever occurred before. The lightning effects beggared description. The whole country was lighted by a searing light with the intensity many times that of the mid-day sun. It was golden, purple, violet, gray and blue. It lighted every peak, crevasse and ridge of the nearby mountain range with a clarity and beauty that cannot be described but must be seen to be imagined. It was that beauty the great poets dream about but describe most poorly and inadequately. Thirty seconds after the explosion came first, the air blast pressing hard against the people and things, to be followed almost immediately by the strong, sustained, awesome roar. Words are inadequate tools for the job of acquainting those not present with the physical, mental and psychological effects. It had to be witnessed to be realized."

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PAUL REYNAUD'S MEMOIRS

UNION OF BRITAIN, FRANCE REJECTED BY MEN WHO WERE TO CAPITULATE TO GERMANY

London Gives, Then Withdraws Permission for Paris to Negotiate With Nazis—Fleet Center of Discussion.

By PAUL REYNAUD
War Premier of France.
FIFTEENTH ARTICLE.

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AT a meeting of the Cabinet in Bordeaux at 11 a.m. on June 16, 1940, Marshal Petain read a letter of resignation, giving as his reason the delay in asking for an armistice. Then he seemed on the point of leaving the room.

The President exclaimed: "Surely you are not going to do that to us at such a time!"

I informed the Marshal that as his letter was addressed to me, I must ask him to listen to my reply. He consented, but would not resume his seat. He remained standing, holding his letter of resignation in his hand.

I said then that it was customary, when one had made or drawn a request of an ally, to await his answer, which I hoped to be in a position to communicate to the Cabinet during the afternoon.

Rather pitifully, the Marshal put his letter back in his pocket and sat down again. The meeting was adjourned until 6 p. m.

At noon, the President of the Republic sent for me. In his office I found Gen. Weygand, Georges Mandel and Paul Thellier, the Minister of Agriculture.

The President said: "Gen. Weygand tells us that complete dissolution of the Army threatens if an armistice is not asked for at once."

"You know my position," I said. "But Gen. Weygand declares—"

The President continued, "that to capitulate would be contrary to the Army's honor."

I then turned to Weygand and asked him, "If capitulation figured among the armistice terms, as it is certain to do, would you still regard capitulation as contrary to the honor of the Army?"

"I shall tell you that," said Weygand, "when the moment arrives."

British Stand.

Early that afternoon, the British Ambassador and Gen. (Sir Edward) Spears brought me a telegram:

"London, June 15, 13.30 hours.

"Please hand to M. Reynaud the following message which has been approved by the Cabinet.

"Our agreement forbidding any separate negotiation, whether for an armistice or peace, was made with the French republic and not with any particular French administration or statesman. It therefore involves the honor of France.

"We accept, on condition — but only on that condition—that the French fleet be immediately directed towards British harbors pending negotiations His Majesty's Government gives its full assent to an inquiry by the French Government with a view to ascertaining the conditions of an armistice for France. His Majesty's Government being resolved to go on with the war, exclude itself entirely from any participation in the inquiry. . . ."

This telegram was soon followed by a second, which emphasized that the condition imposed was as much in the interests of France as of Britain.

I drew my visitors' attention to the fact that were the French fleet to be sent to British harbors, Vichy would be exposed to Italian moves during the armistice negotiations.

Permission Canceled.

An hour later, the British Ambassador and General Spears came to ask me for the return of those two telegrams, stating that their Government canceled the permission to treat with the Germans.

During the afternoon I was twice rung up from London by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He communicated a sensational offer by the British Government which filled me with joy because it supplied me with a final argument to keep France in the war at Britain's side.

I urged him to ask that the text of this offer should be ready before 8 p.m., so that I might make it known to the cabinet council.

It was a project for a union of our two countries. I accepted the project in principle. Union with Britain meant independence for France, whereas union with Germany meant enslavement.

The plan for a common declaration said: ". . . Henceforth, France and Great Britain will no longer be two nations, but one Franco-British indissoluble nation. . . ."

Winston Churchill himself rang me up, and, full of confidence, we arranged to meet the following day in Brittany.

The Cabinet met at 6 p.m. The sitting was to last until 8 p.m.

I first read out President Roosevelt's reply to my last appeal: ". . . the French people . . . can rest assured that material and supplies will be sent from the United States in ceaselessly growing quantities and variety.

"I know that you will understand that these declarations do not entail any engagements of a military nature. Only Congress is qualified to enter upon such engagements."

I informed the Cabinet of the negative result of the mission to the British; that consent had first been given, then withdrawn.

I then communicated the offer of a Franco-British union.

Chautemps said that England wanted to turn France into a British dominion.

It is remarkable that the very ones who, that evening, were going to hand France bound hand and foot over to Germany, waxed indignant at the idea of a union with our British Allies.

Chautemps then revived his motion of the day before, to ascertain Germany's conditions for a cessation of hostilities.

I declared with emphasis that the motion could no longer be discussed, since the democratic atmosphere in the previous day in London had fated.

To a minister who figured what was being said in London, I answered: "They are wondering whether we are Williamites or Leopold III." (At this time, Leopold's name symbolized abandonment of an ally by an ally.)

Someone proposed that we should vote on the matter.

I repeated that I would not carry out such a policy and that it would not be in the country's interest to oblige me to do so.

Faithful to his doctrine on majorities, President Albert Lebrun stated in his evidence for the Riom Court: "The minority exchanged . . . showed that a majority had taken shape. The Prime Minister replied this and left in a minority, he declared that the Cabinet would resign."

Some have said that there were 16 for and 10 against the armistice. According to others, it was 13 against and 11 for. As President Lebrun recently observed, nobody now is prepared to say he favored an armistice. But, to my mind, there was not a majority vote.

I proposed that the session should adjourn till 10 p.m.

Pressure Applied.

President Lebrun has since related the pressure that was brought to bear on him. That actually during that tragic and last sitting of June 16, Gen. Weygand sent him, by a third party, the copy of a telephone message from Gen. Alphonse Georges, in command in the north, which said: "17.00 hours. Situation still worse. In East the northern edge of Dijon and Saone front reached by enemy. In center numerous armored columns direction Le Charite-Nevers. Third Army Group with encirclement. Fortifications Forest occupied. Serious food supply situation for troops and refugee civilian population. Maneuvering difficult on account jamming roads and bombing of railway lines and bridges. Absolutely necessary to declare."

"The President was the first I sent to see. With great kindness he told me that it was his wish to keep me and that he would do so if I consented to carry out the policy of the majority. I replied that for that policy to be carried out, he must address himself to the man who personified it and who had overthrown me.

Marshal Petain had admitted the previous day to plenary session that it would be dishonorable to hand over our fleet to Germany. I was convinced that Germany would demand the surrender of our fleet in order to attack the British Isles immediately.

At 9 p.m. Presidents (of the Senate and Chamber) Jules Jeanneney and Edouard Herriot were with me in the office of the President of the Republic. I made a complete expose of the situation, including the offer of a Franco-British union and I explained that the President of the Republic wanted to keep me at the head of the Government to carry out the policy of the majority of my colleagues, but that I could not accept a policy line which I considered opposed to the honor and interests of France.

If it was desired to accept the view of the majority and, by asking for an armistice, abandon the only policy I considered consistent with national dignity and the country's interests, let them turn to the man who led the opposition that had defeated me, and not to me.

* * *

TOMORROW: The French Fleet—Churchill shows that he is not completely sold to the Marshal and makes a last desperate effort to keep the French Fleet out of German hands; Reynaud is offered, and refuses, the French Embassy to Washington.

FORMER CHIEF OF NAZI PRISON CAMP ARRESTED IN AUSTRIA

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A.P.)—The Exchange Telegraph Agency said in a Vienna dispatch today that Austrian police had arrested Ernst Grabner, former commander of the Nazi prison camp at Gerasdorf (Austria) in Upper Silesia. Grabner, personally charged with killing 3500 persons, will be tried by an Austrian people's court.

Another Vienna dispatch said four Austrians would go on trial Monday accused of murdering 102 Jews. Dr. Otto Rabofsky, judge and lawyer for 40 years, and now president of the provisional government's court of justice, will preside. He was imprisoned for five months after Hitler invaded Austria because he opposed the anschluss.

'DAWDLING WITH WAR GUILT TRIALS DISGUSTS FREE WORLD'—ACTION URGED

'Precious Time Piddled Away,' Says Cleveland Plain Dealer—More Contributions to Post-Dispatch Symposium.

FOLLOWING are additional contributions to the Post-Dispatch symposium based on Sunday's editorial demand for action on the war guilt trials:

Plan to Pass Over Trials Is Suspected.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER (PAUL BELLAMY, EDITOR): The Allied War Crimes Commission has been dawdling to the disgust of the free world. It has concerned itself too much with conditions, such as the selection of the Nazi shrine city of Nuremberg (the locale of the trials). It has puddled away precious time over fashionalities of procedure. It seems to have forgotten that its only reason for existence is the trial, and swift trial, of those criminals who promoted and carried out the aggressive war that has cost the free world so much to end.

The Commission was forcefully reminded of its duties by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court, the American representative, when he threatened to withdraw unless it got down to business forthwith.

The American people stand squarely behind Justice Jackson.

It makes little difference to the people who have had to pay the cost of the war whether the criminals are tried in Nuremberg or in a town in the countryside. The psychological value of using the famous Nazi city is not too great. It makes little difference whether the German people are impressed or not by seeing their leaders come to a justified end in the same spot where they swaggered in their glory. All the impressions that the Germans need were made in the Potsdam decisions. Those who must really be impressed are the criminals still awaiting trial three months after the termination of hostilities.

The people of the free countries are getting extremely suspicious that back of this delay is a plot to pass over the trials. Unfortunately some of our own Army people—motivated by that common feeling that exists among all professional military men—are not too enthusiastic over the trial of German general staff members.

The purpose of these trials is, first of all, to punish those who plotted this war. Second, they should break up forever that group which has been behind Germany's war schemes for generations—the generals, the Junkers, the industrialists, the clique diplomats, so that there will be no possibility whatever for them to plot a third attempt at world conquest.

The setting, the legal trimmings, the procedure are unimportant. What counts—and what the American people might demand of their government—is that the business be expedited.

Swift, Sure Justice Is the Main Thing.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON (ERWIN D. CANHAM, MANAGING EDITOR): The Allies are having a hard time getting up the procedures for punishing the top criminals—the men who by plotting war became responsible for wholesale killing. . . . While the diplomats have not defined aggression, the conscience of mankind has arrived at a rough working rule. It is demanding something better than victory as the base for charging the leaders with making aggressive war. It has something better in the case against the Nazis. If this case can be won, international law will move forward. Often law develops through the punishment of crimes which have not been fully defined. It was so when the Yugoslavs strung up horse thieves. In the world acutely today—which is roughly in the Vigilante state—sure and swift justice is the main thing.

Outraged World Growing Wrathful.

BOSTON TRAVELER (W. G. GAVIN, EXECUTIVE EDITOR): What are we going to try them? We have the promise, interpreted at London as a hope, that war guilt trials may start by Sept. 1, or, to be more accurate, that a preliminary list of defendants may be published. . . . We have an outraged world growing wrathful and more doubtful of the law's outrageous delay.

What is holding up the war guilt trials? If it is a charge the legal gumfire used, the Kellogg-Briand pact, which Germany and Italy signed, made aggressive war a crime. If it is a dead body, Europe is a charnel house of dead men's bones. If it is a suspect, what in the almighty name of justice and truth are Goering, Doenitz, Von Ribbentrop, Von Rundstedt and the Junkers?

Is it more Dante we want where those who once stopped men's bodies may clog legs of soup in comfortable exile?

Way to Discourage Foulness of Future.

LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL (MARK ETHERIDGE, PUBLISHER): There are great decisions to be and to the peace to pay undue delay in bringing German war criminals to trial. We forgive and forget too easily. We did that after the last war; we cannot do it again this time without running the risk of encouraging future criminals. Delay takes out of perspective the enormity of the guilt of the Nazis in making a war that killed millions and the horror of their infamous creed. We are already inclined to take too lightly the baneful effects of Nazification and to fall into a sloppy attitude which we mistakenly think is charitable toward the Germans.

Those who were responsible for this violated every moral concept and of which some of the declarations of the past outlawing war as an instrument of national policy. But worse than that, they violated every solemn covenant which has taken its place in international law. The best method of discouraging little Fuehrers of the future is to try without delay and punish those of today.

We Were Kidded Once—Never Again.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN (PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER): There is only one way of convincing a skeptical world that the United Nations will do this time what they talked about but did not accomplish last time—"hang the Kaiser." The only way is to get busy with the trial of war criminals and pass the appropriate sentences and carry them out.

So long as Russia, Britain, France and the United States continue to talk and threaten, yet actually do nothing, just that long the world will look down its nose.

We were kidded once a quarter of a century ago. We cannot be kidded again. This time we want the stern justice of God, whether or not the defendants wear crowns, share or high hats. We want no perpetrators of extermination camps retired to the comfortable sawing of wood.

If we can't agree to prosecute a few war criminals how can we hope to agree not to have any more wars?

Our Moral Position Weakens With Delay.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN (SILLIMAN EVANS, PUBLISHER): What will we try at Nuremberg—our own war purposes? We have told our people our aim was to exterminate the warmakers, the militarists, the Nazi leaders. Must we now go into court with lawyers to determine whether or not, after all, this was our aim? If Nuremberg has reasons for being, then they are these: To fix and order penalties, thus engrave a moral lesson upon all wayward minds, to formalize the popular judgment of the criminality of war.

If this judgment is to be unforgettably recorded, the punishment of war criminals must be dealt while blood of the innocents is wet on their hands. Our own moral position as victors in this war against war deteriorates each day that the war trials are delayed.

Biggest Criminals Must Not Escape.

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS (WALKER STONE, EDITORIAL DIRECTOR): Scripps-Howard newspapers stress the necessity for prompt action. . . . The principles and plan of prosecution set forth by Justice Jackson are sound. The delay and wrangling among the larger Allies over this duty already have had a bad effect. Punishment should be speedy and sure. The biggest criminals of all must not escape.

Necessary to End War-Making Power.

CHICAGO SUN (C. S. DUNTMAN, EXECUTIVE EDITOR): There must be an end to the delay in starting the trials. There must be an end of the quibbling over procedure. The German war criminals must be tried quickly and fairly; appeals must be disposed of with equal speed; the sentences must be carried out at once.

This must be done—not in a spirit of revenge, not in a spirit of an eye for an eye; but to carry out the threats we made before V-E day; but because we are sellers. The German war criminals, all of them, must be tried and punished quickly only because that is a necessary step in the direction of forever making Germany no longer able to wage war.

Encouraging Criminals To Hope for Escape.

DETROIT FREE PRESS: Goering, Von Ribbentrop, Von Papen and other top Nazis war criminals whose crimes have already convicted them are still in jail. The delay in bringing them to trial encourages them to hope that the fiasco that followed World War I will be repeated. Also it causes the Allied public to fear that it may . . . The Russians have not bothered with technicalities when they have caught Nazi murderers. Why should the "Western democracies" be more squeamish? The quicker the earth is cleansed of these inhuman monsters the sooner will decent people in all countries feel safe.

Quick Policy Agreement Among Allies Essential.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE (W. E. WALTER, MANAGING EDITOR): Punishment, to be effective, must be speedy and just. It is therefore essential that the Allies reach a quick agreement on the policy to be followed in trying Nazi war criminals. Agreement is essential because trials conducted independently by the Allies would inevitably result in different penalties for the same offenses. This would give ground in future years in electing the trials. There must be an end of the quibbling over procedure. The German war criminals must be tried quickly and fairly; appeals must be disposed of with equal speed; the sentences must be carried out at once.

Prompt Punishment, No Quibbling Demanded.

BEN HIBBS, EDITOR, SATURDAY EVENING POST: Following the publication in the Saturday Evening Post of my article on the Nazi concentration camps and the war criminals of Germany, we received an enormous amount of mail from all over this country commenting favorably on the article. Most of the people who wrote to us demanded that America and its allies adopt a firm policy in punishing the war criminals. Many of them insisted that this must be done promptly and with no quibbling over minor

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

'Delay an International Scandal;' Johannes Steel Lists Culprits

JOHANNES STEEL, NOTED RADIO COMMENTATOR: The delay in the trying of German war criminals is nothing short of an international scandal. . . . I believe the only way in which the enormity of their crime can be brought home to the Germans is by the immediate shooting of (1) persons holding Nazi party membership books numbered from 1 to 100,000; (2) every German army officer above the rank of colonel and their equivalents in the air force and the navy; (3) every Gestapo officer above the rank of lieutenant; (4) every SS Black Shirt leader; (5) the governors of the occupied countries; (6) the gauleiters and district leaders inside Germany; (7) every member of the German People's Court; (8) every member of the German Reichstag; (9) every member of the German Cabinet; (10) the members of every puppet state government; (11) every German and Italian official who at any time has signed an order for the execution of hostages anywhere in the European continent; (12) the heads of the Racial Extermination Commissions.

We must put on trial before an international court to be sentenced to death or heavy prison sentences within six months after the surrender: (1) the administrative officials of the occupied countries who are accused of looting; (2) the officials in the occupied countries who collaborated with the German and Italian oppressors and the leading quislings—intellectual, political and social we must also put on trial before a United Nations court for their share in the destruction of democracy in Europe and the creating of Fascism; (a) Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and his financial associates in Germany, Italy, England and the United States; (b) the directors of the German banks; (c) directors of the German steel trust; (d) the directors of the German I. G. Farbenindustrie; (e) the directors of the French steel trust, the Comite Des Forges; (f) the directors of the Italian Montecatini interest; (g) the Nazis, Franz von Papen, Otto de Wendel, Georges Bonnet, Camille Chautemps, and so on, and the men who did the same kind of work in Italy and satellite countries; (h) the directors of those British, French and American monopolies who gave substantial sums of money to the Nazi party before Hitler came to power.

'TO FAIL TO PUNISH IS TO CONDONE THE CRIME' — COCHRAN

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. COCHRAN of St. Louis — To fail to try and punish the war criminals immediately would be equivalent to condoning their crimes. Let those who have the least sympathy for the leaders responsible for the war and their subordinates who brought about the death of millions view the pictures depicting the atrocities and read the testimony of eye-witnesses.

The world is convinced of their guilt. We owe it to those who made the supreme sacrifice and the hundreds of thousands who will go through life permanently disabled to see these criminals made to pay the penalty for their crimes. No trials were granted by the German leaders even to Allied prisoners, let alone the millions of civilians they not only murdered, but tortured. There should be no delay.

for claims of injustice and arbitrary verdicts. The Allies should adopt a program insuring substantial justice, avoiding paralyzing legalism on the one hand and a spirit of mob action on the other. If the trials are to be effective in discouraging future acts of aggression by national leaders . . .

The war trials will serve as a barometer of what we can expect in future years when the Allies come to deal with other problems in connection with Germany.

If they are unable to unite now and proceed with some intelligence and efficiency in handling this relatively simple problem, there is little justification for hoping that they will do better on the more complicated problems that are certain to arise.

Americans Soft in Last War, Know Better Now.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL (J. D. FERGUSON): After the first world war, it was the Americans who led the haggling which resulted in the German leaders not being brought to trial at all and in the few underlings who were tried being given token punishment. Americans should know better this time. They should know and they do know, just as Justice Jackson knows, that the world will be clean again only after the spawners of aggression are wiped from its surface, only after their willing followers also pay the penalty for the world-wide death and havoc they helped engineer.

Soon the other half of the great war against aggression will be over. We shall then have Japanese war lords to deal with. When their day comes for justice there should be no guilty German still unpunished.

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BEN HIBBS, EDITOR, SATURDAY EVENING POST: Following the publication in the Saturday Evening Post of my article on the Nazi concentration camps and the war criminals of Germany, we received an enormous amount of mail from all over this country commenting favorably on the article. Most of the people who wrote to us demanded that America and its allies adopt a firm policy in punishing the war criminals. Many of them insisted that this must be done promptly and with no quibbling over minor

Continued on Page 5, Column 5.

U.N.R.R.A. Needs to Carry on Work Until 1947 About Two Billions; U. S. Share Is 72 Pct. of Total

Russia's Request for $700,000,000 of Supplies May Run Figure to $2,300,000,000 —Bevin Says Europe Must Have Help for a Year to Prevent Anarchy, Bloodshed.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A.P.).

A HIGHLY responsible American source said today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's program through 1946 would require new contributions from participating nations of between $1,500,000,000 and $2,300,000,000.

Details of the financial program will be presented to the U.N.R.R.A. conference here by the director general, Herbert Lehman, he said. The larger figure was reported to depend on whether the council grants Russia's request for $700,000,000 worth of supplies.

It was learned that financial questions would be discussed in executive session until the program has been whipped into shape.

The United States' contribution to the organization's fund to date has amounted to about 72 per cent of the total. This figure is secured at on the basis of the system under which each nation contributes approximately 1 per cent of its national income for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1945. This means the United States contributes about $1,200,000,000, or about 72 per cent of the total.

Ernest Bevin, Britain's new Foreign Secretary, told the opening session of the third U.N.R.R.A. international council that liberated Europe must be succored during the next 12 months to prevent "disease, anarchy and bloodshed."

Listing food as the major need in helping the liberated countries, Bevin asserted that there were members of U.N.R.R.A. who were "in a position to make a much bigger contribution" to the work than they have in the past.

He told the delegates from 44 nations that "some of the great nations have already been impoverished" by the demands of the war.

Bevin spoke after Lehman opened the conference with a terse description of the havoc left by the war which he saw first-hand in a recent tour of Europe.

"The armed might of free nations has triumphed in Europe," Lehman said, "but the cunning of the foe left behind in each liberated land blasted ports, railways, decimated herds, gutted fields, disbanded currencies, destroyed industrial plants, and homeless and ragged, hungry people."

Russia Won't Be Able to Give Much, Moscow Says.

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union will not be able to contribute materially to any food chest for western Europe, agricultural experts predicted today.

The best wheat crop since the war is threatened, they say, by daily rains for nearly three weeks in northern Russia, White Russia and the wheat producing areas in Siberia.

Even if the nation should turn out a good wheat crop this year, authorities say they will first better the lot of the Soviet people, who began the war with a set bread rationing which was reduced in the winters of 1943-44.

The Soviet Union contributed wheat to Poland last year, and brought some grain into Berlin during the first weeks of occupation, when the population bordered on starvation.

TURKISH REFUSAL OF RUSSIAN TERRITORIAL BIDS REPORTED

ANKARA, Aug. 7 (A.P.) — The Turkish press says Turkey is protesting in a "flat refusal" of reported Russian requests for territorial concessions along the Russian-Turkish frontier and for revision of the Montreux Convention governing the Dardanelles.

The newspapers' comment is entirely unofficial. Neither Russia nor Turkey has made any formal announcement of any Russian-Turkish dealings.

Radio Moscow says there have been no formal negotiations between the two countries but only conversations in Moscow in mid-June between Russian Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and Turkish Ambassador Selim Sarper. There had been some hope here that the Potsdam conference would help to clarify the situation.

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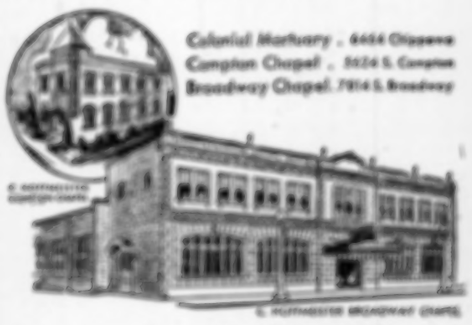

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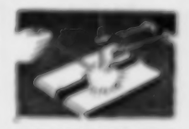

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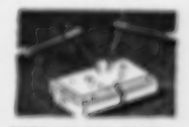

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Defense of Union Labor

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

John D. Stark's letter, "God Help Labor," is not entirely clear. I am quite positive he is attempting to analyze a major problem, using only one eye which reflects only one side of the entire picture.

First let me state that the Army and Navy plead with no one. To them branches of service can be charged numerous errors which retarded production. Although it seems many strikes have occurred, they all had at least some semblance of justification because the participants were mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers of service men and service women, who could no longer tolerate conditions under which they were forced to work.

During the time when our country was locked in the most severe and trying era of this war, a number of industries in this metropolitan area closed up shop for as many as 10 days to take inventory. Does it make a difference to some just how production is recorded?

Without minimizing the effect of strikes as they affect the nation's production, however, they amount to 1-10 of 1 per cent, leaving a production record of 99.9 per cent. This, of course, is of no value to some, and is of no news value when published in the newspapers. Neither is it news when production exceeds all expectations.

The St. Louis area has been cited for its production record. A good percentage of the boys and girls on the fighting fronts are members in good standing of labor organizations, and their jobs are protected for them when they return.

I don't think anyone need worry about the plight of labor, but should rather be concerned with "God helping our nation" if more individuals are not willing to enlighten themselves with the true and overall picture.

OSCAR A. EINSLARDT, Secretary,
St. Louis Industrial Union Council (CIO).

War's Brutality

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Appearing in your paper are pictures of a Japanese soldier staggering from a cave, aflame from a torch held by one of our men. Would it not be an instructive exhibit to add those pictures to those of the German prison camps, to show to what brutality all nations resort when engaged in total war?

ETHEL F. JOHNSON.
Kirkwood.

A Miscarriage of Justice

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Already signs of the anti-fraternal spirit of the American people are coming to light. We Americans said that after this war we would deal severely with the war criminals of Germany and her allies. This was the purpose of our being forced unjustly into the unconditional surrender demand.

But now it appears that America would have been wise to have dealt either lenient, as perhaps this would have saved a few American lives. For surely when a German doctor receives the tattoo marks that each of the infamous SS men bears, he is as guilty in trying to help them elude justice as they were in performing their atrocities. Yet this doctor was given but two years' imprisonment.

I believe it would be wise to let the German criminals be tried by the military courts that try our own soldiers for their offenses. Such courts give more up to five years' imprisonment for being drunk on guard. I hardly think that those courts would permit that doctor to get off with two years, so far as the average GI is concerned, a man such as this doctor should be required to pay with his life.

A DISGUSTED GI.
Austria.

How About Dried Fruit?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I notice that enormous quantities of apples and peaches are going to waste because we have no sugar to can them with. I can still remember back 40 years ago, when sugar sold from 12 to 20 cents a pound, that we never canned peaches or apples. We dried them.

They were then put into clean sacks and stored in a cool cellar. They kept all winter. Of course, they did not look as pretty as the canned article of today. But when our own Government would let us have sugar, that is the best half solution. They taste as good as the canned article, and the same nourishment is there.

ONE FARMER.

Swivel-Neck Cops Needed

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Most of us are becoming extinct-minded, like sparrows, from trying to avoid being killed by automobiles on street crossings. The "Sunday hops" are on the move again!

It is about time the police put on a campaign of arresting motorists who go through all crossings at high speed and turn short at corners—especially in residential districts where motorcycle police are seldom on watch, because there are not enough of them. We need a lot of "privileged" police who can look four ways at once, as sparrows and pedestrians must do to survive.

JOHN SCHERROTH.
University City.

A Decision for Mankind

The release on Japan of a small atomic-energy bomb with power equal to 20,000 tons of TNT opens the door on the greatest physical revolution since electricity was captured for the uses of mankind. If President Truman rose to the poetic in calling it "a harnessing of the basic power of the universe" fabricated out of "the force from which the sun draws its power," its imagination-stunning possibilities amply warrant lofty metaphors.

The immediate message of good tidings, of course, is that it means quick capitulation or quick and utter destruction of our enemy. If the level of production permits delivery in quantity, the end of this war may be only a short time away. All the treasure and all the countless patient scientific brain-rackings would be well spent if that were the whole of the story.

Imagination leaps forward to visualize the use of atomic power for man's comfort and enjoyment in generations to come. Here, transmuted out of uranium, the cousin of precious radium, is a stuff with a potency exceeded only by radium. To be sure, many men will have to give much more devoted labor before we can put it to work. It is far, far easier to fashion a bomb, an essentially simple instrument of destruction, than a precise bit and harness.

Hence we need not expect to see 800-pound jet-propelled automobiles cross the continent on a spoonful of fuel next year or the next after. Nor, for a much longer time, need we expect to employ juggled atoms for domestic servants. For one thing, atomic alteration is costly; it requires an expensive ore expensively refined and then transmuted by massive quantities of electrical energy.

* * *

Its earliest applications, therefore, will probably be in devices where its use will permit great enough savings in weight to offset the high cost. The obvious application is to transportation fuels, which it may revolutionize in a few years. There, too, with petroleum reserves fast running to depletion, its invention is most timely.

Just as our parents could not foresee all that electricity would bring to mankind, we cannot now begin to understand the promise of atomic energy. We only know that this is a far landmark in a long and painful quest—that the brains of men have burst all previous bonds and reached a far new frontier of nature. At long last, we have the means of another Industrial Revolution. Do we now use our new servant with wisdom equal to the ingenuity which has gone into making it, and the human race will presently flourish on a higher material plane.

Surely here is a triumph of American and British science—a triumph with some irony, for the last climb to this summit was started by Lise Meitner, a German Jewish woman mathematician, whom Hitler banished from her native land. Surely here is reason enough why our own scientist-engineers should never again be denied anything needful for their adventures. Here, surely, is proud recompense to the thousands of faithful Americans who have kept silence about their secret work. Many an engineer and scientist and some laymen had made correct private surmises about what was going on in Tennessee and Washington and New Mexico. Yet the German enemy, who was desperately racing toward the same goal, never gleaned enough crazy scraps of information to beat us out.

* * *

There, indeed, is the most sobering thought of all. Had German science reached this goal even so late as one year ago, it is our land that might now lie in ruins; it is in our capital that a victor might be dictating alien government.

Here, too, is grimmest irony. War alone could make us spend two billion dollars on what President Truman accurately calls "the greatest scientific gamble in history." War, the destroyer, is once again the decisive spur that goads us to invention, as another war brought aviation out of swaddling clothes and still earlier gave the world iron ships. A human race that would never move as boldly for its own welfare has done so once again to destroy other members of the human race. Not without historical reason, some people, including the young Ruskin, have argued that war is the best hope of material progress and the royal solvent for economic stagnation.

Let us pray, with this terrible force in our hands, that the human race has outlived that mournful record. Now we have gone to a new ultimate in the tools of power. Either the world's people—our own included—will learn to use it not for war but for peace, or else science has signed the mammalian world's death warrant and dreded an earth in ruins to the ants.

It was Hendrik van Loon who calculated that every human being alive, including all the proud knights of government and science, could be buried in a very short length of the Grand Canyon. Here, after a long and patient search, man has wrested the means from nature to fill such a grave. Shall man use it so, after his immemorial custom? Or shall he begin at last to behave toward other men and creeds and nations as he behaves in the warmth of his own hearth fire?

A NEW ERA IN MAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF NATURE'S FORCES
—President Truman.

Pension for Mr. Churchill

Before leaving Potsdam, the Big Three dispatched to their only living alumnus, Winston Churchill, a graceful message saying that "the whole world knows the greatness of his work." This should assuage somewhat the grief of departure from the front of power.

Further salve for the wound to his pride is provided by the gratuity of 2000 pounds a year the British Government quite sensibly pays each former Prime Minister. So if worst comes to worst, and publishers' advances on royalties for his intimate memoirs don't provide a bounteous exchequer for a man who is as much a genius at writing a war as at waging it, Winnie can be "set out to grass" at $8000 a year.

If Churchill persists in his present purpose of avoiding compensated idleness by becoming official leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, he can double that sum, because the minority leader in Britain gets 2000 pounds a year in addition to his House of Commons salary.

The sensible provision for the financial needs of former Prime Ministers comports oddly with the American practice of turning Presidents out of the White House without any type of pension or public inspiration. Representative Martin, the Republican minority leader, has suggested a pension of $25,000 a year for ex-Presidents, together with a seat in Congress.

His idea deserves careful consideration. When Grover Cleveland left the White House in 1897, he faced the prospect of retention until an insurance company trusteeship was offered him. The nation ought to insure a modest competence for its former chiefs of state.

Bouquet for OPA

The recipient of many brickbats, OPA deserves a bouquet for its order releasing from rationing shoes which have been on retailers' shelves for more than 18 months, provided that they are sold at $5.50 or less. This conversion to usefulness of stocks of shoes that have been dormant a long time prevents deterioration and waste of some of our short supply of footwear. Furthermore, it augments the quantity of low-cost goods available to the public. Good economics and social interest go hand in hand.

Help for the Philippines

Many will join with Senator Taft in regretting that the Senate has adjourned without taking action to relieve the distress of the Philippine Islands because of war damages suffered during Japanese occupation and liberation. It must be remembered that under the Tydings Act, independence will become a legal fact July 4, 1946, but that the new Filipino Government will be confronted by economic problems of reconstruction utterly impossible to be solved without substantial and comprehensive American aid.

The Ohio Senator's interest no doubt stems in part from his father's fine service in the Philippines from 1900 until 1904, during which he did so much to repair the ravages of the Aguinaldo insurrection and its suppression. But it also reflects a sense of our responsibility to take practical steps without delay.

He has proposed that our Government extend war damage insurance coverage to include property losses incurred during the Japanese occupation; that further funds be made available to the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission to meet needs not usually covered by insurance, and that the Philippine Government be given direct compensation to cover, at least in part, war damage to its public properties.

In addition, the Senator recommends that President Truman appoint a coordinator of all Federal activities relating to the Islands, so that order can be brought out of the present cross-purposes. These point the need for a real program of the Philippines, to whom our obligation is morally as well as legally great.

Use of Vacant Houses

In their search for temporary shelter for veterans and their families, CIO Electrical Workers canvassers have found many vacant dwellings. Unfortunately, the obvious next steps are blocked by owners' unwillingness to rent. The most common reason is probably that they are holding for sales that might be lost if purchasers could get possession only after the 90 days' notice that must be given tenants to vacate.

The 90-day rule should not be abandoned. Nor should—nor can, perhaps—any owner be forced to accept the liability it entails. It should be possible, however, to devise a special arrangement that would preserve the rule and still encourage occupancy. With OPA's co-operation, for example, the city might issue special certificates on such dwellings, establishing a special rule that tenants vacate 15 or 30 days after bona-fide sales to people buying for their own occupancy. There seems to be no reason for extending the benefit of that rule to houses with rental character already established.

Because of the objections that such a proposal would raise, it would probably have to be strictly voluntary. Some owners would contend that occupancy would depreciate values. Tenants would not like the prospect of being put out on short notice. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the arrangement, by and large, would redound to the benefit of both parties.

It becomes more obvious by the day that many houses offered for sale are not going to be bought. Any rentals such houses bring in are therefore that much benefit to their owners. And by the same token, tenants required to move on the special short notice would be comparatively few. Most people housed under such an arrangement might reasonably expect to be placed as long as they wanted to be, or at least for the duration of the emergency.

The point is that an acute housing emergency does exist and that we need extraordinary measures to meet it.

Support for Action on War Crimes

Every one of the comments on the war crimes trials, published in the Post-Dispatch yesterday and today, supports our contention that "delay and bickering have proceeded to a dangerous point," and that it is high time for "speedy and stern justice."

Not one of the expressions by newspapers and commentators attempts to explain or to justify the protracted delays in beginning the trials of these murderous and dangerous men. Not one of them says that Justice Jackson is mistaken or unduly impatient in demanding prompt agreement and action. Each one joins the Post-Dispatch demand for an end of the quibbling and an immediate start on doing justice to those responsible for history's greatest crime.

This, we are convinced, is the feeling of the men in the street, in America and all the other Allied countries. He cares nothing for legal technicalities, and he is impatient of red tape. He has a firm conviction that the criminals should pay the penalty for starting the war and committing or ordering its atrocities, and he wants to see action begun at once. Are the conferees going to agree with this simple and basic conception by agreeing on procedure, or will this country have to go ahead on its own by conducting trials of the war criminals in its hands?

Laval now is shouting that he loves the French Republic. He concealed his affection so well that nobody would have guessed.

British Voters Reject Hayek Thesis

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Writer points out that Churchill worked the "road to serfdom" argument for all it was worth to scare the British people, but they boldly answered "Bunk!"; says N.A.M. had better stop kidding itself that similar campaigns against social planning can work here.

Robert Lasch in the Chicago Sun

To me the most inspiring aspect of the British election was the round defeat it represented for the philosophy of Friedrich Hayek.

Churchill took up the Hayek argument during the closing weeks of the campaign, as the National Association of Manufacturers had already done in this country. He worked it for all it was worth, trying to scare the British people into believing that social planning for the general economic welfare must lead inevitably to totalitarianism and the extinction of democratic liberties.

The British people boldly answered, "Bunk!" They voted decisively for social planning, knowing that the Labor party's version of it included the public ownership of basic industries, transport, land and the Bank of England. They did so in spite of the strong sentimental urge most Britons must have experienced to reward Churchill himself for his superb war leadership.

Emphasis on Public Responsibility

How much socialization Britain will undertake during the next five years, even assuming that the Labor party hangs together and successfully puts through a program, remains to be seen. I should suppose that basic changes in ownership will come slowly, and that primary emphasis at first will be placed upon public control and responsibility rather than state possession of the "means of production."

Sir William Beveridge, though he himself was defeated and his party badly mauled, undoubtedly expressed the prevailing viewpoint when he called for the assumption by Government of full responsibility for maintaining high levels of employment and national welfare.

This, he said, was the essential first step. If it turned out in the end that complete socialization was necessary to discharge this public responsibility, then he would be for it.

Meanwhile, he proposed as an intermediate and possibly alternative step the "socialization of demand," by which he meant Government action, through fiscal policy, public works, social insurance and other appropriate devices, to maintain sufficient purchasing power at all times to absorb the product of an economy operating at capacity.

Britain has a tradition of civil liberty and steadily expanding political democracy going back 300 years—the same tradition, with some national variations, as our own. It is the great opportunity of the Attlee Government to show that this tradition is thoroughly compatible with the social measures necessary to make a modern industrial economy work to the best interests of the people as a whole.

The Election's Lesson for America

The degree of socialization required will depend to a large extent upon the attitude which the owners of industry and business take toward the new Government and its policies.

If they continue to wage the last battle, if they sabotage every governmental effort to do what the people want done, they will only speed the day of complete social control.

If on the other hand they pitch in wholeheartedly to help make a mixed economy work, they can undoubtedly preserve wide areas for the operation of private initiative and private profit.

There is a lesson in the election for our own Hayek enthusiasts, who like to tell each other that social planning is the "road to serfdom." The British people didn't believe it, and neither will the American people believe it when they, too, face the hard facts of immediate economic and social problems crying out for solution.

The N.A.M. would be wise to stop kidding itself now. But I doubt if its members are that wise.

An Army Paper Assails Anti-Russian Agitators

From the Stars and Stripes, Germany

When Justice Hugo Black assailed that American minority which has been whooping up talk of a war with Russia, he voiced a sentiment which finds quick response among American fighting men.

With the signing of the San Francisco Charter, in which 50 nations pledge themselves to work for peace, Russia together with America has taken the first step toward settlement of the many complex problems which plague this sick earth.

It seems a good time to evaluate our own position, and to pledge ourselves to a sympathetic, considered attitude toward our friends and neighbors.

It is admitted that most Americans find the Soviet political philosophy incompatible with American traditions. It is understandable that our Russian allies may view our democratic form of government as foreign to their needs and background. But there is nothing in the actions of either Russia or America to indicate that these two powerful countries desire anything less than the friendliest of relations.

We are assured by our Government that its contacts with Russia have never been more cordial. Those who interpret every Soviet move in screaming headlines as diabolical and warlike gestures, and who egg on this "hostility which leads to war," are playing into the hands of the warmongers.

Certainly the men who fought from the West while the Red Army was driving from the East have nothing but affection for the Russian people.

Big, bluff, rugged Russia, just awakening to its strength, is playing a diplomatic game with its fists knuckles showing. The game, however, differs little from the well-grooved diplomacy practiced by other nations for many years.

But as they develop in their strength and maturity, the Russians seem to be awakening to their responsibilities.

America's fighting men, on whom would fall the personal tragedy of any war, have no antagonism toward Russia. On the contrary, they admire and respect the Soviet forces which assumed as great a role in the victory over Germany.

Men who can fight together can plan together. Joes and GI Joe can get along. Our diplomats can get along. Let's not have a lot of volunteer troublemakers in between succeed in separating us.

Long Reign of Power Politics In Germany Is Theme of Book

"A Short History of Germany," by E. M. Sait
(Macmillan Co., New York.)

The author, an English historian, begins this history of Germany with the year 911. Until he reaches the Napoleonic era, it is a chronicle containing the name of every King or Emperor and most of his relatives, with little or nothing to distinguish one from another. The big movements of German history are ignored.

The core of the history is German power politics. Important as this is, it does not justify reducing such movements as the Reformation to a few lines and omitting the Renaissance completely. Economics, art and literature are also omitted.

From Napoleon on, the story is much better done. The author abandons personalities, especially the relatives, and sketches the Pan-German movement with much skill. His treatment of the Bismarck era is clear and penetrating. World War I and the Weimar Republic are objectively treated and provide a good basis for understanding the rise of Hitler. The book ends with the declaration of war in 1939.

Steinberg's thesis is that German history is the history of power politics. Under the Holy Roman Empire, it was practiced by the individual Princes, whose separatist policies prevented Germany from developing into a national state equal to France, Spain or Great Britain.

* * *

The emergence of Prussia meant the appearance of the master power politicians among the German states. The Junkers dominate that state and willingly use any type of government to gain their ends. Bismarck, William II, Hindenburg and Hitler were all agents through whom the Junkers pursued their goals.

The Frankfurt Assembly of 1848 made the only effort to democratize Germany. Although she lost most of her liberal minds after the suppression of the revolution of that year, millions of the middle class remained independent politically. For a while after World War I, they disapproved of a resumption of Junkerism. Their economic destruction following the inflationary period of the '20s drove them into the National Socialist party. In their desperation, they were ready to follow any leader with a program of economic stability and social security.

On the problem of what should be done with Germany, the author implies that the Junkers must be destroyed and that Prussia should be divided. The greatest mistake made after World War I, he says, was that hate was concentrated against the Kaiser, allowing the Junkers and Prussia to escape unchanged.

W. E. KETTELKAMP.
Washington University.

A Fine Biography of John Muir

"Son of the Wilderness," by Linnie Marsh Wolfe.
(Alfred A. Knopf, New York.)

John Muir (1838-1914) was a many-sided Scotch-born American—naturalist, inventor, geologist, glaciologist, botanist and apostle of conservation. It is apparent from this excellent biography that, valuable though his writings on nature remain, Muir's greatest service to posterity was in his role as conservationist. He was a leader in the fight around the turn of the century to stop spoliation of natural resources, and he had much to do with the founding of our national parks, particularly Yosemite and Yellowstone.

The author presents a detailed and documented account of Muir's career, based on his own writings and unpublished family papers. The admirable biography is a worthy tribute to a great pioneer, perhaps too little appreciated nowadays, when preservation of forests, waterfalls and mountain parks is an accepted national and state policy.

EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Eye-Witness Report From Syria

ONE of the problems the new British Labor Government must face in the near future is whether to have France out of the Middle East or to have France as a friend. For it is doubtful if they can have both.

For Americans reeling to what degree the British Tories, behind an impenetrable screen of political censorship, have been carrying on an unbelievably imperial policy in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, Fever still unbroadcast to what extent, unfortunately, this moronic policy has had the support of the American State Department and the American Army.

British-inspired accounts attribute most of the credit (?) for the elimination of the French in the Levant, with the British in the role of auxiliary "liberators," (since the British were still active in control of all communications, this is the version that went around the earth, in point of fact, it is not merely a corruption of the truth—it is a fantastic lie). The truth is, the Syrian attack on the French (not the other way round) was part of a long-prepared British scheme to eliminate the French from the Middle East altogether.

An eye-witness account recently given to this writer leaves no slightest doubt about the fundamental facts.

The Arabs Attacked First.

Here are some of the salient details:

The Allied victory over Germany was greeted (May 8) in Damascus with "mourning and sighs." In Beirouth by the parade of a British (Palestine Arab) regiment carrying a swastika flag and a portrait of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem — a Hitler painting. Seeing which, the British hastily ordered the offending regiment out of the country.

French troops had as much right in Syria as British—indeed, more. Both governments strengthened their garrisons. But while the French sent in a battalion of the Ninth Zouaves and a battalion of unarmed Partisans from France, the British sent the equivalent of two whole divisions.

Beginning May 10, there occurred a series of premeditated attacks upon isolated French people by Arabs. This culminated on May 29. Then the Syrian population, aided by the Syrian gendarmerie, systematically attacked the French everywhere, notably at Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, Deir-es-Zor and Deraa. Thus, instead of the French wantonly attacking the Arabs, it was the Arabs who deliberately attacked the French.

The latter fought back. At Damascus, they used four pieces of artillery and knocked some holes in the wall of the Parliament building and in an abandoned mosque. One French plane dropped some bombs. (The story of a "destroyed Damascus" is a deliberate lie.) By the evening of May 31, the uprising was crushed. The Arabs everywhere were hanging out white flags.

This was exactly what the British authorities would not tolerate. Without any shadow of authority, the British Government quickly ordered the British commander to force the French troops back into their barracks — if necessary by force. Consistently, the French should have answered: "Shoot and be damned!" thus revealing the Hitler-like lacking of London to ward a weakened ally. But Paris had already ordered the French commanders to cease firing. Sullenly, they retreated to their barracks.

"Victory Over France."

This was the signal for an unbelievable scene. Before the indifferent eyes of British officers, Syrian Arabs proceeded to indulge in what my eye-witness calls "persecuted pillage and ammoniac" of French people and Jews.

Being unable to offer protection, Paris was compelled to evacuate the French civilian population of Syria—which was precisely what the British and their pro-Nazi Syrian friends wanted. The British took over the French part of the local administration.

The Syrians trumpeted their "victory over France." The British announced they, too, would get out of independent Syria as soon as the promised Francophobe treaty was signed. Since then, judging by appearances, the Tory Government in London did everything possible to keep it from being signed. (Too gross why?)

France Deserves a Share.

This is the situation that the British Labourites inherited. Resentment in France is running not loud but deep. As between the friendship of the French Republic and that of the Middle East—or Arabs, the British Tories—with their frivolous American backers—choose that of the Arabs.

Without or against France, neither Britain nor the United States can expect to exert any predominant influence on the continent of Europe. France has as much right to a share in controlling the Middle East as either the Britain or the United States. Importance of the French. Will they take it?

MARQUIS CHILDS

Obstacles to Labor Peace

TWO old friends met the other day to talk over a worry that is up for discussion wherever people gather these days. One was Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan; the other was the new Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach, who was a member of the Senate until he resigned in 1940 to become a Judge.

They talked about the looming hostility between labor and capital, unions and management. Out of their talk came Vandenberg's proposal for a nationwide conference of top men on both sides of the industrial fence, together with representatives of government.

Schwellenbach liked the idea. He has no illusions, however, that there is any easy answer.

You cannot impose labor peace by law, as the new Secretary of Labor very well knows. Recently he has been looking into the workings of the compulsory arbitration law in Australia. Australia has had more strikes, in proportion to the number of men working, than we've had in this country.

One reason Schwellenbach is sympathetic to the conference idea is because he feels that confidence and understanding, which can be built up only slowly, are of first importance. To give his old friend, the Michigan Senator, an idea of the difficulties in the way of understanding, he told him a story of another attempted conference.

Labor's Great Divide.

A labor leader came to see Schwellenbach to ask him to call a meeting of union and management in a certain industry. He explained that the heads of two or three big firms would not respond to a request for such a meeting when it was made by the union.

"But if you call it, they will have to come because of public opinion," said the union man.

It sounded like a good idea, and Schwellenbach began to ask a few questions. Weren't there representatives of the rival union in one or two plants? Yes, came the answer, they had majorities in three firms. Well then, said Schwellenbach, we'll have to call them in, too.

"In that case," the union leader said, "we would not attend the conference."

At first the Secretary of Labor thought he hadn't heard right. (Continued on Page 2B, Col. 1)

Conference Idea Is Sound.

To Detroit have come such workers from all over America. The tensions are between race and race, between folks from one region and folks from another region, between refugees of one creed and another creed, between one set of bosses and another set of bosses.

As Vandenberg pointed out, all this is aggravated by the privations and frustrations of four years of war—all the demoralizing grievances and strains that come with worry over sons and husbands and fathers in battle, with difficult working and living conditions, with shortages and rising prices. There were the same tensions at the end of World War I, which didn't last half so long as this one. They blew off in rioting and violence.

Senator Vandenberg's proposal to get men to sit down around a table and try to reason out their proposal is 100 per cent sound. A lot of spadework must be done to prepare the way for it.

Perhaps it should be broadened to include other groups in conflict, or maybe other related conferences should be held. Anyway, it's hard to see how anything could be lost by such a meeting, and maybe a great deal can be gained.

7 FROM THIS AREA WIN BRONZE STARS

Pfc. H. E. Fuller Cited for Obtaining Ammunition Under Fire—Other Awards.

Pfc. Herman E. Fuller, infantryman, has received the Bronze Star for obtaining ammunition from an emplacement which benched near Tarbais, Italy, on April 29. His efforts, performed under heavy enemy artillery and machine-gun fire, made continuation of an attack possible, the citation said. He is the husband of Mrs. Lelanis Fuller, 2745 Warner road, Overland.

Master Sgt. Eugene E. Friedhoff, medical corpsman, has been decorated with the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in Dutch New Guinea and Leyte from April, 1944, to March, 1945. He is the son of Mrs. Lily E. Friedhoff, 2947 Carson road.

Pvt. Lloyd L. Willmann, member of an airborne artillery unit, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service as a radiotelephone operator from D-Day in Normandy through campaigns in Holland and Belgium. His wife, Mrs. Marilyn Willmann, lives at 7239 Cory place, Wellston, and his mother, Mrs. Lulu Willmann, at 6661 Myrtle avenue.

Capt. Louis Pschensky, serving with a dental unit in Austria, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious service. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Pschensky, lives at 6356 Delle avenue.

Col. Louise A. Pritchard, former St. Louis attorney, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service as Staff Judge Advocate of the Air Service Command in the European theater. It was announced yesterday. His wife, Mrs. Marcel Prichard, lives in Washington, England. He is the son of J. F. Prichard, Salinas, Calif.

Col. Wilbur E. Pierce, attached to the Inspector General's Department, has been decorated with the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in operations from June 1, 1944, until May 8 in the Mediterranean theater. His wife, Mrs. Marie Pierce, lives at 6209 Lacey avenue, Affton.

Pfc. R. F. Kessler, attached to a meteorological unit of the Army Air Forces, has been awarded the Bronze Star for service in the Central Burma campaign. His wife is Mrs. Dana Kessler, 6232 Alma avenue. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kessler, live at 2210 Chippewa street.

Lt. Paul Pollock, bombardier-navigator in a Superfortress based in the Marianas, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flight." He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pollock, 6805 Limbrill boulevard. His wife, Mrs. Shirley Pollock, lives in Evansville, Ind.

Lt. (jg) Billy M. Rothwell, pilot of a service-based Liberator bomber, has received the Air Medal and Gold Star in lieu of a second award for bombing missions in the Pacific. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen E. Rothwell, 3939 Maple avenue.

Decorated

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POLLOCK

KESSLER

PARSON

'WAR GUILT TRIAL DELAYS DISGUST THE FREE WORLD'

Continued From Page One.

legal technicalities. The wishes of the American people are obvious. I share them wholly.

Let's Get On With the Trials.

KANSAS CITY STAR (DEMOCRATIC): The impatience of the nation over the delay in trying these arch scoundrels mounts each day. . . . Let's get on with the trials and let us not stop until we have done our best to wipe out the last vestige of German barbarism.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTS DEMAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Under a St. Louis dateline the New York Times said yesterday: "In this city (St. Louis) with a racial population of German descent, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has demanded editorially an early trial for the German war criminals, expressing fear that the fiasco of the Nazi saboteur campaign would occur again because hairs are split and legal distinctions are bandied about to polysyllabic detail."

"The most basic question of all is still being discussed, namely, the definition of aggressive war which Justice Jackson insists shall be made the basis of the general indictment," the Post-Dispatch said.

"A dispatch from Washington Saturday revealed that the Soviet delegation to the four-power War Crimes Commission in London persisted in a refusal to permit the commission to define 'aggression.' Unofficial reports said that the Russians did not want a definition that would be applicable to any previous action of the Soviet Union, such as the Finnish case."

ATROCITY PHOTOS GO ON DISPLAY AT FLAT RIVER, MO.

Next Town to See Collection of Life-Size Pictures Will Be Sikeston.

Citizens of Flat River, Mo., and surrounding area will have the opportunity of viewing the Post-Dispatch photomurals of Nazi construction camp atrocities today between 1 and 9 p. m. in the Elks Building on West Main street.

The exhibit, jointly sponsored by the St. Francois County Journal and the Post-Dispatch, was scheduled originally for the high school gymnasium but facilities there were found to be inadequate. The pictures will be on display today and tomorrow in Flat River.

Next on the list of Missouri towns to show the collection will be Sikeston on Friday and Saturday.

CHANGE IN TEACHER HIRING BASIS ORDERED BY ASSOCIATION

Elimination of the restriction that St. Louis grade school teachers be graduates of Harris or Stowe teachers' colleges in favor of appointment on a less competitive basis of the best qualified persons is being urged by the Public Education Association.

The association's board of directors in a letter to Mrs. Irene Priadle, president of the Board of Education, announced that after careful consideration they found the present restriction detrimental to the best interests of the elementary school pupils.

Two reasons were set forth: "First, because the rule limits the perception and virtually prohibits the advantages which might be gained from working, studying, playing and living with fellow students away from St. Louis; and "Second, this rule has made it necessary for native St. Louisans desiring to be elementary-school teachers and who have availed themselves of broad fields of education to leave St. Louis permanently if they wish to find teaching positions in elementary schools."

The letter was signed by W. Stanley Stuart, president of the association's board of directors. The Public Education Association is composed of representatives of 30 other groups and associations having an interest in the public school system.

'THREE MUSKETEERS' AT MUNICIPAL OPERA

George Britton Stars in Friml Operetta as Country Boy From Gascony.

By JACK BALCH

"The Three Musketeers," the operetta with music by Rudolf Friml and a book by William Anthony McGuire based on the well-known romantic swashbuckler by Dumas, opened a seven-day run at Municipal Opera last night.

The story, briefly, is that of D'Artagnan, a country boy from Gascony, who made good in the big city. The city was Paris, France, during the reign of Louis XIII, when Cardinal Richelieu was wooing history, and the Duke of Buckingham was wooing the maiden's make-up-her-mind "queen of France, Louis's consort.

The Queen, it would seem, had been guilty of an indiscreet move in the dangerous game of hearts she was playing with the Duke. The Duke, you see, was handicapped by being across the Channel. This meant that he had to communicate with the Queen by couriers. Couriers mean letters. Letters may be intercepted and read. Hmm.

But D'Artagnan, "the greatest fighter in all France," according to D'Artagnan's father and himself, was not asleep on the job. Riding into the lion's den, he rescued the Queen in spite of all the Cardinal's guards. Why did he do all this? Well, you see, the ministrel of the King's Guards had told him the only way he could get into the Guards, or, as they were called, the Musketeers, was by an unusual feat of arms. Snatching the Queen's reputation from right under the Cardinal's nose was quite a feat of arms. But not brave ind, with the help of three musketeers, did it. He was quite a fee. And, of course, he got in. Incidentally, his first appearance on stage was on the back of the most-bored-looking horse in the world.

* * *

The horse, of course, is supposed to look like that. When people laugh at the horse, D'Artagnan thinks. Our hero is poor but proud.

George Britton, a Indiana with a fine resounding voice and an offhand and casual way of pinking an unlucky opponent at sword play, made his Opera debut here as D'Artagnan. He should be seen here more often.

Josephine Bert played the Queen of France. William Horne was the Duke.

Lucille Manners was Britton's romantic interest, and stirred with rare girlish ways and a mature womanly voice. Romney Brent was a superbly cool and steel-minded politician as Richelieu. Fred Harper played the King as well as he plays any role, which means that he played the King as convincingly as was required. Jack Good, comedian, was consistently funny as D'Artagnan's comedy valet.

The three musketeers were played, with the proper swagger, by John Gurney, Robert Conlon, and Earle MacVeigh. Alan Noel played a swordsman of the Cardinal who gets D'Artagnan's final encouragement.

Mary Stevenson, an excellent actress, did not get much of a chance most of the time as a plotter against the Queen, but did show what she can do in one scene, wherein D'Artagnan saves the Queen's honor.

The audience of about 8000 persons, while not seeming to react enthusiastically to "The Three Musketeers" as they have to some of the past shows this season at the Opera, did give a satisfying measure of approval to the epicurean.

The best part of the show was contributed by Patricia Bowman, ballerina, whose partner, Charles Laskey, broke his ankle during rehearsal. Miss Bowman, after feverishly hurried all-day rehearsals with Music Director Edwin McArthur, went on in a couple of solo numbers. Not only did the show go on because of Miss Bowman's devotion to duty, but it went on exceedingly well and only the presence of Laskey on the program and his absence on the stage indicated something had been wrong.

Two Named on Pharmacy Board.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7 (A.P.)—Oliver J. Stepp of St. Louis and Clarence F. Wurtzel of Kansas City were appointed to the Missouri Board of Pharmacy today by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly. Stepp succeeds Will H. Harper, whose term expired, and Wurtzel succeeds Ted G. Willard, resigned.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

ONLY members of the immediate families will assemble at First Congregational Church of Webster Groves this afternoon for the wedding of Miss Mary Ellen Anderson and Edward Lambert Young. Before a background of white flowers and greenery, the Rev. Stephen M. Franks, pastor of Brentwood Congregational Church, will officiate in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Ervine P. Inglis, who is on vacation. Afterward guests will be informally received at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anderson, 311 West Kirkham avenue, Webster Groves.

The bride will wear a single satin crepe afternoon gown. Lace outlines the square neckline and three-quarter length sleeves. Her hat, a small white straw calotte, is trimmed with white flowers and face veiling. The bride will carry white orchids.

There will be no attendants.

Out-of-town guests include the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert M. Pearson (Audrey Anderson), who arrived from Salina, Kas., where her husband, Staff Sgt. Pearson, is a B-29 instructor at Smokey Hill Army Air Field, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Strother Anderson of Salem, Ill. Mrs. Raymond J. Wiese of Eastlawn, Ill., sister of Mrs. Anderson, is also here for the marriage.

Miss Anderson is a former student at the University of Missouri. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Morton and a niece of Stratford Lee Morton, Robert Lee Morton, Charles Matthews Morton, Leonard Matthews Morton and Mrs. Morton Stahlin. Her mother was Miss Marjorie Morton.

The bridegroom, son of Mrs. Edward Pierce Young, 5561 Pershing avenue, and the late Mr. Young, attended the University of Wisconsin, where he became a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. A sailing enthusiast, he is president of the Amateur Sailing Union of the United States and a former president of the Ozark A.A.U. and the Missouri Skating Association. After a wedding trip north for several weeks the pair will make their home at 5562 Pershing avenue.

* * *

At Northern Resort.

MRS. MARSHALL McCARTHY, 8 Black Creek Lane, is in her cottage at Harbor Beach, Mich., for the summer. She has been joined there by her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Seldon Jr. (Eleanor McCarthy), who has been living in Texas with her husband, a Naval Reserve lieutenant. Mrs. Seldon passed through St. Louis last week on her way north, and spent several days with her parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Seldon of Montrose, Brown and Airport roads.

Occupying Mrs. McCarthy's house for the summer are Mr. and Mrs. William H. J. Carouche, who have closed their apartment at 4008 Argyle place. Their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. William McBlair Carouche, are the parents of a daughter, Renee Carouche, born Saturday in Washington. Lt. Carouche is stationed in Washington with the Naval Reserve.

AFTER serving in the Pacific area for three and one-half years, in New Guinea and since January in the Philippines, Capt. John H. Caulk Jr., returned home Wednesday on a 30-day leave, his first since March, 1941. He is with his wife, the former Miss Gladys McRae, and their two children, John H. III and Sally Wrightson Caulk, 5306 South Warson road, Ladue.

Capt. Caulk wears the Silver Star, awarded him several months ago, and the Bronze Star, which preceded him home. He will report to Fort Sill, Okla., for reassignment.

Capt. Caulk's mother, who lives at Jenifer Farm, Dallas road, will depart today with Miss Hazel Duncan, for Harwichport, Mass., to visit Miss Dorothy Collins of St. Louis at her summer home. Next month Mrs. Caulk and Miss Duncan will go to Baltimore to visit Mrs. Caulk's sisters, and to Chestnut Hill, Pa., to see her daughter, Mrs. August Ernest Evans (Betty Caulk), who recently returned from Bermuda, where her husband, Navy Lt. Evans, is still on duty.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin S. Harrison, 109 Arundel place, and her father, William Victor Jones, expect to depart the end of the month for the East. They will be away several weeks at first in New York and later in northern New Hampshire, near Plymouth.

Mrs. Harrison's daughter, Mrs. David R. Francis III, is spending the summer in Rye Beach, N. H., with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis, 5464 Ellenwood avenue. Lt. Francis is in the South Pacific on duty with the Naval Reserve. Mrs. Francis is the former Miss Theodine Bostwick.

* * *

Married in Kansas City.

MISS MARGARET WESLEY FORDYCE III are honeymooning in Mexico City following their marriage Saturday in Kansas City, and on their return will occupy his apartment, 325 Ward Parkway, Kansas City.

The bride was Miss Eileen Halloran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Halloran of Berkeley, Calif., who were unable to attend the ceremony. The bridegroom, a former St. Louisan, is a son of Mrs. John B. Fordyce of Little Rock, Ark., who was present. The marriage took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph C. Walker, mutual friends of the bride and bridegroom, the Rev. G. Charles Gray officiating. C. Powell Fordyce and Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Fordyce, brothers and sister-in-law of the bridegroom, were the guests from St. Louis.

The bride is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Fordyce is a graduate of Harvard University and of Harvard School of Engineering.

* * *

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Thomas J. Toney arrived yesterday from Chicago to visit his mother, Mrs. Thomas E. Toney of the Greystone apartments, while Lt. Toney is on leave from naval duties. He served for two years in the Pacific area.

URGES REGISTRATION LAW BE CLARIFIED

League of Women Voters Calls for Provision on Bona Fide Residence.

Several recommendations for the improvement of voting and registration laws, including a provision requiring a voter to register from a bona fide residence in the city, were made by the League of Women Voters to Jesse W. Barrett, adviser to the House Revision Committee on Suffrage and Elections, in a letter yesterday.

"The recent declaration of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners that it will make no attempt to follow any hard and fast rule concerning determination of a registrant's residence makes it important that the matter be clarified in the law itself," Mrs. Aaron Fischer, president of the league, said.

"If such an important question is subject to varying and strategic interpretations, it will not serve one of the chief purposes of registration, which is to prevent fraudulent voting."

Other provisions which the league recommended incorporating in the new registration bill included: Use of the signature method of identification, requiring voters to identify themselves at the polls by signing their names for comparison with signatures on registration records; more specific and strict rules for roaming-house reports; elimination of requirement that judges and clerks of elections be residents of the wards in which they serve, and replacement of the Board of Election Commissioners with a single election commissioner to be appointed by the Governor or Mayor for a four-year term on a full-time basis.

About 2000 persons saw the Army Signal Corps atrocity films last night at the third showing of the pictures at Ritenour Stadium, 8100 St. Charles road. The program, which includes the Army training film, "Know Your Job in Germany," is sponsored by Ritenour School District. The final showing will be tonight at 8:45 o'clock. In case of rain, the films will be exhibited at Ritenour High School, 8740 Forest avenue, Overland. Children must be accompanied by parents.

TWO JOIN BARRACKS STAFF

Sgt. Clayton A. Williams, 5153 Raymond avenue, a former concert pianist and teacher, and Staff Sgt. Frank E. Kelly, 807 Goodfellow boulevard, a former Kansas City writer and newspaper man, have been assigned to the public relations staff at Jefferson Barracks, it was announced yesterday.

Sgt. Williams returned recently from 18 months in the Pacific area. He saw action on New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon. Sgt. Kelly was on the public relations staff of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in Paris. Later he was an Army correspondent in Western France and Belgium.

MACKENZIE KING ELECTED

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., Aug. 7 (A.P.)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, defeated for Parliament in his Prince Albert constituency in the general election June 11, has been returned to the Canadian House of Commons by a landslide majority in a by-election at Glengarry, where he was offered the Liberal nomination.

King won his eighth term in Commons yesterday by 6025 votes to 337 for Dr. Richard Monahan, 26-year-old Independent Liberal.

Divorces Actor Ralph Bellamy.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 7 (A.P.)—Catherine Willard Bellamy, stage actress wife of Movie Actor Ralph Bellamy, received a divorce yesterday on grounds of extreme cruelty.

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FIRST FULL-DRESS MEETING OF NEW BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, Aug. 7 (A.P.)—The first full-dress meeting of the new British cabinet was held today at No. 10 Downing street with Prime Minister Attlee presiding.

In the little house where Winston Churchill worked through some of the darkest days of the British empire, 20 Labor ministers sat down with Attlee to chart the course of the new administration.

It was the first time since the new Government was constituted late last month that the ministers were in London in full strength.

BACKS MOTORBOAT INTO BEAR

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Aug. 7 (A.P.)—George Stellin attacked a 200-pound black bear last weekend with his motor boat.

Spotting the animal in Rainy Lake, Stellins aimed the boat repeatedly by backing the propeller into it. Then he jammed the throttle—at the end of a slashed hand when the bear momentarily fought back—and finished the battle by drowning and strangling the animal.

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Now It Can Be Disclosed

Norse Saboteurs Wrecked Nazi Plant for Atom-Splitting Research

The following story, written following Wallace H. Richardson's visit to Rjukan, Norway, early in June, was suppressed by censorship until the previous hour was employed.

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN

Dispatch Chief, London Bureau

RJUKAN, Norway, June 6.—A handful of Norwegian saboteurs, dropped by parachute, and American bombers, which followed nine months later, finally stopped the production of "heavy water"—an atom-splitting material—at the giant Rjukan hydro-electric combine in November, 1943.

Up to that time the Germans had obtained about four tons of heavy water, which they employed for atom-splitting experiments in Germany.

These experiments were aimed at splitting uranium atoms and producing an explosive of devastating power. The destruction of the heavy water supply played a major part in preventing their success.

One of the world's greatest hydro-electric setups and with an almost unlimited amount of electric power at its disposal, Rjukan was the first mass producer of heavy water. It began production in 1935, three years after the American Bureau of Standards first announced the discovery of a varying number of electrolite cells. The first unit contains 21,400 cells, the second 7200, and so on down to the final unit, which contains a single cell.

There are 17 preliminary stages in the transformation of water into heavy water and 10 final stages, which take place after a high degree of concentration has been reached.

The final product is achieved only after six months' processing by which time the original water has been transformed into heavy water. In nothing destroyed instead of hydrogen. Destruction the same as hydrogen except that it weighs twice as much.

Since most of the machinery in the plant could be replaced easily, any sabotage effort had to be directed at the part of the plant which contained a large amount of finished or nearly finished heavy water.

This was a medium-sized room on the basement floor of the No. 1 plant.

The first assault on Rjukan began in October, 1942, when four Norwegian parachutists dropped onto Hardanger plateau, 20 miles west of Vemork. They had received for a week and expected to be joined within a few days by five other saboteurs, carrying demolition charges. Owing to bad weather, the other party actually was not dropped for four months.

During the four-month wait, the four parachutists remained on the Hardanger plateau, sleeping in wooden huts, living on reindeer meat and reindeer meal.

The file others eventually arrived late in February and the nine men army moved into action.

In a heroic night march across the canyon below Vemork, they reached their objective, placed their charges and got away.

"We saw the Germans, but they didn't see us," one of the leaders told us today.

The heavy water section was out of action for several weeks and did not start functioning properly for six months.

Then, on Nov. 16, a great formation of Flying Fortresses and Liberators came over and wrecked the power plant, stopping production for good. One bombers had found another target further north, obscured by weather, and attacked Rjukan as a "secondary objective."

As a masterpiece of engineering, the Rjukan hydro-electric combine is a fair effort by man to match the immutable magnificence of Norway's highlands. At the top is Lake Mosvann, in which skillfully built dams have trapped 771,000,000 cubic yards of water from the torrents of Hardanger plateau.

From Mosvann a great tunnel made a half-mile through the rocky canyon wall to the 36,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant at Svaelgfoss, 100 feet below.

Here the waters are again impounded in the great Skaadfos reservoir before continuing through a three-mile tunnel, blasted through rock, and then hurtling down 11 mammoth steel tubes for an 1800-foot drop into the turbines of the 202,000-horsepower station at Vemork.

They then pass through another three-mile tunnel in rock, after another set of steel tubes and drop 702 feet into the turbines at Rjukan, where 280,000 horsepower are generated.

These plants originally were designed to produce nitrates for fertilizer.

Associated Press Correspondent Barbara Wace, in a dispatch without Miss Wace's but told by commercially, told the story of two of the Norwegian saboteurs who attacked the heavy water plant.

Kjell Nielsen and Claus Helberg told Miss Wace that as long ago as the summer of 1942 the underground knew the Nazis were using Rjukan to produce heavy water.

Nielsen was among the first to support the Nazis' plan. He is a chemical engineer who formerly worked in the sabotaged factory.

"When we got suspicious," said Helberg, "the home front leaders sent nine of us to Britain to tell them about what was going on.

"There we trained, in Scotland and England, and learned about explosives and parachute landings. Then in October of 1942 three companions and I parachuted into the mountains. It was the worst winter in 50 years.

"We camped in the mountains in a little shelter for four months, on our month's provisions, plus reindeer we killed ourselves. It was a long time to wait up there with the weather so bad. For days we couldn't leave the hut."

The five others trained for the sabotage finally parachuted into Norway and joined them in February and the raid was carried out.

Nielsen said one heavy carrying some of the heavy water across Lake Tinnsjo was sunk. The dispatch did not say whether the ferry was sunk by sabotage.

Arne Skouen, director of the Royal Norwegian Information Service, said today in New York that Prof. Tronstad, one of Norway's leading experimenters, and his assistant, Gunnar Syverstad, were killed last spring when they led a second party of raiders against the plant.

MORE ST. LOUIS AREA VETERANS REACH U. S.

Arrive From Europe on Naccmaport—Most to Go to Barracks Center.

Another contingent of St. Louis area service men arrived today in New York from the European area aboard the transport Naccmaport, the Associated Press has reported. Most of those men, whose names follow, will be sent to Jefferson Barracks Reception Station for furlough here prior to reassignment or deployment to the Pacific theater.

[Dense alphabetical roster of returning service men and their addresses.]

Seven St. Louis area soldiers were listed as having debarked today from the transport Lincoln Steffens at Charleston, S. C. They are:

[Roster.]

Service men who arrived on transport Sunday and yesterday at New York included 51 soldiers from the St. Louis area. They are:

[Roster.]

Eight soldiers from this area have arrived at Miami (Fla.) Army Airfield via facilities of the Air Transport Command. Most of them will be sent to Jefferson Barracks for furlough and reassignment. They are:

[Roster.]

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BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOLS

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SITUATIONS—MEN, BOYS

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

HELP WANTED

NOTICE: Under WMC ruling all male workers require USES referral card, and may not be hired above employer's ceiling.

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

★ BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS ★

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WMC RULING

SALESMEN WANTED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PARTNERS WANTED

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ROOMS WITH BOARD—WEST

SUBURBAN

ROOMS FOR RENT

CENTRAL

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

REAL ESTATE RENTALS

HOTELS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

WEST

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

FLATS FOR RENT
SOUTH

SUBURBAN—FURNISHED

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT

CENTRAL

SOUTH

WEST

SUBURBAN

OFFICE SPACE

FARM, OUT OF CITY—RENT

WANTED TO RENT

BUSINESS WANTED

ROOM and BOARD
ROOMS WITH BOARD

NORTHWEST

WEST

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ROOMS FOR RENT—COLORED

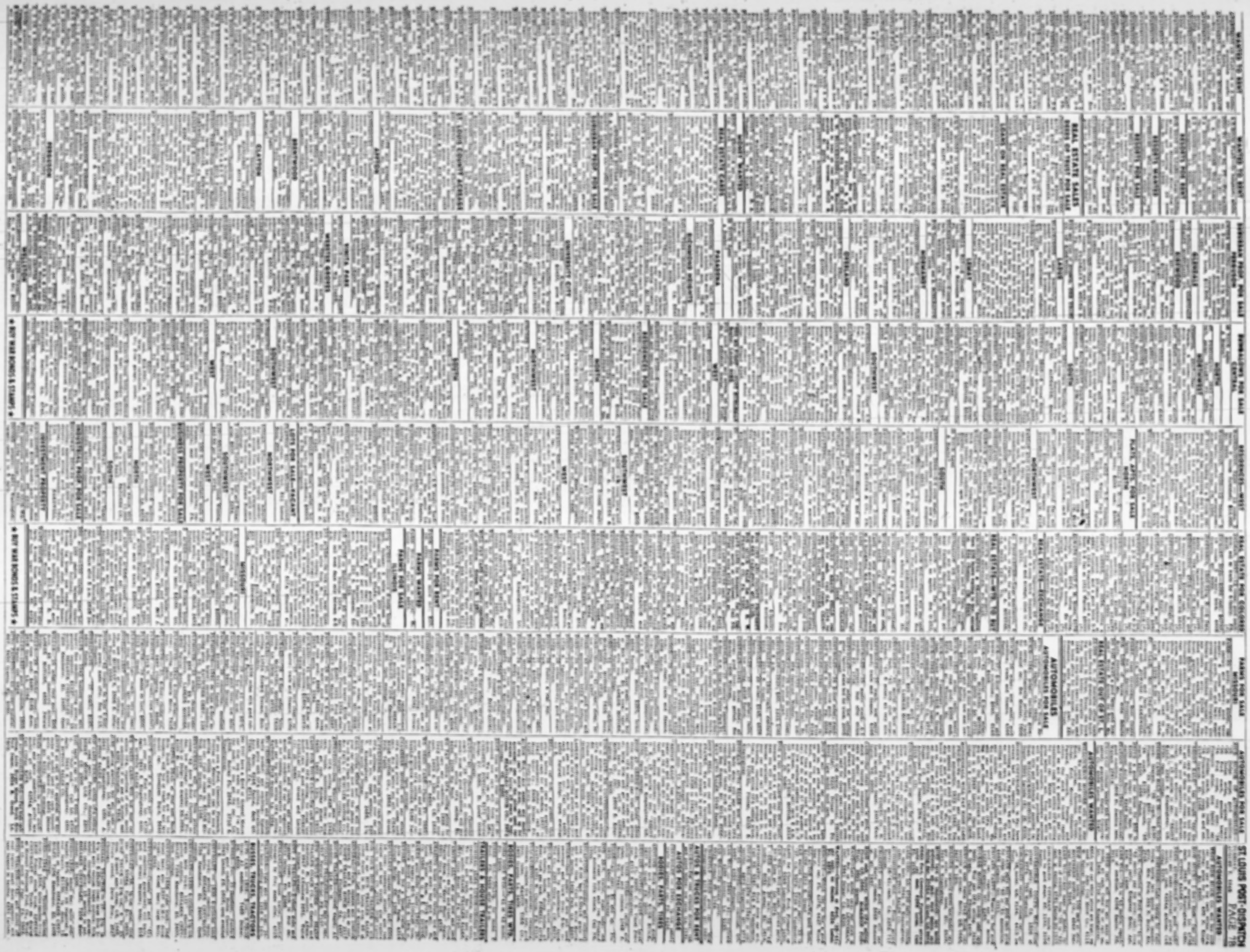
CHILDREN WANTED TO BOARD

CONVALESCENT HOMES

ROOMMATES & APT. SHARED

ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS, BOARD WANTED



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THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE
Published Every Day — Week-days and Sundays in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
PART THREE — ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945 — PAGES 1—4C

At Possum Trot Farm

Crippling Results Of a Wet Spring

By Leonard Hall

I SUPPOSE there's no such thing as a perfect season, so far as the agriculturist is concerned. But it seems to me that a wet May and June such as we had this year are just about the toughest. Crops which get started before the rains and make a big leafy growth are likely to suffer when the hot days come and bake the ground, because their root systems aren't up to the job of feeding all that growth. Crops planted after the ground dried out enough to work were forced to bunch a long spell of dry weather during which they wouldn't grow, but the weeds would. So it's been a constant race with the crab grass to see which would win. Lately we've upset the average working in the vegetable patch with hoe, trowel and hand cultivator—but when we look down those rows and think of our gardens of other years, we feel pretty sad.

The ground stores up water during those wet seasons which stands the trees in good stead but, on the other hand, fungus and similar diseases likewise flourish. Practically every sycamore tree in our area lost at least part of its leaves and while this particular fungus seldom kills a well-established tree, it is certainly unsightly.

* * *

KEEP ON KOLLECTING last week we talked with Dr. C. M. Tucker of the Botany Department of the University of Missouri about the virus disease which is attacking and killing the elm trees all across the country south of the fortieth parallel. There is no known cure for this virus and even its control is exceedingly difficult as it takes three years to develop in the tree and is not outwardly visible until about the last three weeks, at the end of which the tree is dead. The botanists believe that this disease is insect-carried, so that if the insect can be isolated and controlled, there is a chance of saving the elms. But the task entailed here is little short of colossal. There are some 200 insects which are known to visit our elm trees. The first step is to delineate those which occur only south of the fortieth parallel. Then, one by one, those insects must be trapped and released on separate screened trees which are known to be infected. The screening is necessary to make certain no other insect visits this tree. Then the insect must be recaptured and released on a screened tree which is healthy and free of the virus. If, three years later, this tree dies, the scientist can be fairly certain he has isolated one of the carriers of the disease. The thing is a race between the botanists and the virus—and if the latter wins, it may wipe out most of the nation's elm trees.

* * *

ON OUR VISIT to Columbia we met Eugene Poirot, one of Missouri's outstanding farmers and conservationists, and his daughters, Jane and Julie. Some 21 years ago, Poirot left his home in Belleville to take over a run-down 1800-acre farm on the southeast Missouri prairie. The land on this farm was so depleted that the white acreage barely sufficed to keep a handful of scrub cattle from starving to death. Poirot started a soil-building program for that land which should be an inspiration to farmers all over America. He called in and worked with soil and seed men, I am certain, inspired the soil and livestock and nutrition experts from our University and Soil Conservation Service. Men like Dr. William Albrecht and Dr. Tucker from our College of Agriculture are his friends and co-workers. He invented and patented a low-cost process for linking "artificial manure" — and then gave the process to the Cooper Agricultural Foundation so that it might be used freely by the farmers of the nation.

* * *

YOU CAN TELL by looking at Poirot that he knows what the score is. Short and stocky and energetic, he has keenly intelligent eyes and the competent hands of a workman. He has that subtle mark of the man whose work takes him into the open—a face tanned by exposure to the weather, but with the tan ending where his hatband crosses his forehead. Cotton, rather than farmers, endures the ups of their progress! Today his 1800 acres of prairie hay and other crops support a herd of about 400 head of purebred beef cattle. His experiments in producing better forage crops are noted among stock raisers. He wears the Master Conservationist award which is given to a small and select group who have done an outstanding job in preserving the natural and wildlife resources of our state. He is a director of the Chemurgic Society, that national organization of scientists who relate chemistry to the use of the land.

* * *

AS YOU MIGHT expect, Poirot's family are as interesting as he is. The oldest daughter, Jane, had come to Columbia that day to register for the Wildlife School which, as part of the College of Agriculture, is headed by Dr. Rudolf Bennitt and works in close conjunction with our Conservation Commission. Julie, the younger sister, had fallen heir to the flock of 400 purebred turkeys. This had been started several years earlier by her brother to build his funds for college, had performed the same function for Jane and was now at work for Julie. Her sales of turkey eggs for hatching this spring amounted to $1500—a tidy sum in anybody's ledgers. Families like this, it seems to me, represent just about the best there is in American life. When the war is over, I hope we have an opportunity to drive down Golden City way and get better acquainted with them.

"EVER HAVE ANY CURIOSITY ABOUT THE HEREAFTER, DEAR?"

Target No. 1 of Atomic Weapon

This is Hiroshima, major Japanese Army base on the Inland Sea, which was selected as the first target of the devastating atomic bomb, loosed Sunday with power exceeding 20,000 tons of TNT. This reconnaissance photo of the city of 318,000 population was made before the attack. The Japanese, reporting that more than one bomb was dropped, said the weapons, released by parachute, exploded before hitting the ground but admitted "considerable" damage.

—Associated Press Wirephoto from U. S. Army Air Force.

WHERE NEW EXPLOSIVE WAS DEVELOPED

Above, a view of one of the gigantic secret plants, at Oak Ridge, Tenn., which produce the destructive atomic bombs in the program that has cost $2,000,000,000. At left, an aerial view of the second major installation near Pasco, Wash. The thousands of workers in the vast chemical plants never knew what they were making, and were as surprised as the rest of the world by President Truman's revelation yesterday.

—Associated Press Wirephoto (above) and International News Photo.

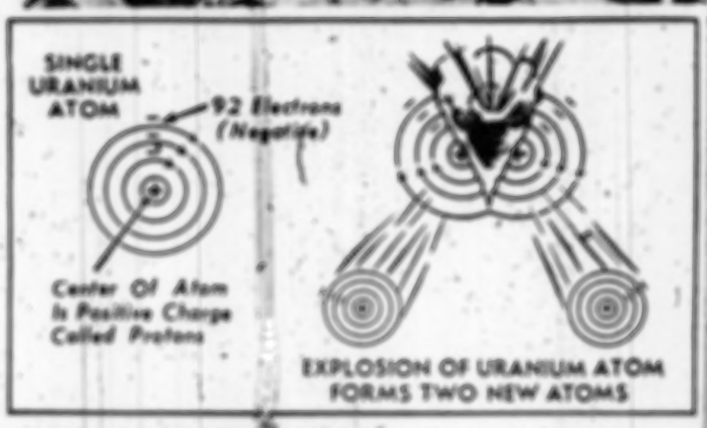
Leaders in Superbomb Project

Two of the top scientists in development of the new superbomb are Dr. Vannevar Bush (left) and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. Dr. Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, was in charge of the first work on the weapon. Dr. Oppenheimer, former University of California physicist, heads the special laboratory set up near Santa Fe, N. M.

Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawrence (left), shown at the controls of a 225-ton cyclotron at the University of California, is a member of the scientific panel credited with major contributions to the project. At right is Maj. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves, Army construction engineer, in over-all charge of the undertaking.

Physicist Enrico Fermi of Italy (left), now a professor at Columbia University, whose experiments with uranium in the thirties aided development of the devastating weapon. Col. Gerald R. Tyler (center), is commandant of the secret laboratory at Los Alamos, N. M.; Col. Franklin T. Matthias (right), is commanding officer at the Hanford Engineer Works near Pasco, Wash.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.


SINGLE URANIUM ATOM
92 Electrons (Negative)
Center Of Atom Is Positive Charge Called Protons
EXPLOSION OF URANIUM ATOM FORMS TWO NEW ATOMS

THE URANIUM ATOM

This drawing shows in its most rudimentary form the uranium atom—billions upon billions of which are used in the new atomic bomb. This atom is made of 92 electrons circling around a center. The electrons are held in their orbits by the attraction of the positive electrical force of the center—called protons. Each atom is so tiny that many millions would be required to equal the size of the sharpest pin point. When the uranium atom explodes, as illustrated at right, it divides into two approximately equal parts, each one a complete atom of a different chemical element, about half uranium's weight. Explosion of one uranium atom gives off 200,000,000 electron volts of energy or power. In an atomic bomb, some astronomical number of these atoms explode simultaneously.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

CHOSEN IN OPERA TRYOUTS

Above, 24 youngsters, chosen from among more than 400 girls between the ages 8 and 12 in dancing tryouts yesterday for parts in a Municipal Opera production, listen as Dan Eckley, modern dance director, gives instructions for coming rehearsals. They will appear in the musical, "Sari," to be presented Aug. 20. At left, three of the candidates do their stage.

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

In Hollywood

By JACK LAIT

(Pinch-Hitting for Walter Winchell)

THE integrity of Gen. Eisenhower is off. Two contact men who had a hand in the deal stood out for a finger in the pie. Sam Goldwyn was set to produce. All profits were to go to the five-star immortal's charities. But the fingers held out for a percentage, so the junked the project in language that TINTS the trans-Atlantic telephone. . . . It will be done, of course, some day. But right now it isn't safe to mention the matter to Eisenhower. . . . One of the acquisitive birds is a Hollywood agent, who stood out for his 10 per cent, which he subtly offered to share with the other party, a former movieman now in a semi-official job.

* * *

WINFIELD R. SHEEHAN, the Buffalo boy who made good around the world, left all to his widow, Janice, the exodus. The estate consists mostly of debts. The fortune Sheehan amassed had evaporated. . . . His last picture, "Captain Eddie," soon to be released, may yield a handsome return. Previews of the life of Eddie Rickenbacker won optimistic verdicts from the sharpshooters in the trade. But Sheehan had drawn rather heavily against it. . . . The former head of the Fox picture empire, discoverer of countless stars, showed anticipation of entertainment values, had chipped away millions since his retirement, when he sold out to Schenck and Zanuck.

* * *

I FIRST MET Winnie Sheehan in 1898. I was pulled off my honeymoon to cover the Thaw trial in New York for the Chicago American. Between O. Henry (N.Y. World) and Irvin Cobb (N.Y. Journal) they assisted me and the kid from the Buffalo News. We roomed up together, on Sixth avenue, and deep in the night we used to take Evelyn Nesbit Thaw out for coffee and sandwiches at an hour when she wouldn't enact traffic. O. Henry was an infatuated with her, he would sit all day and drink her in, egg-eyed. We took pity on the old geezer and invited him to join us with her in the middle of the night, when she was the star of the hottest newspaper copy of generations.

* * *

WONDER, LATER, when William Fox got stuck on him and elevated him rapidly (after Sheehan had become secretary to the New York police subdivisioner) started Evelyn to a giant, or two. He rose to the apex of the industry. Fox, when he fell, harbored a grudge against Sheehan, claiming a double-cross. Twasn't so. Sheehan was simply smart enough to see Fox was wanted up with the huge outfit, so he strung along with those who were taking over.

* * *

SHERMAN MARRIED Ray Laurel, one of Ziegfeld's glorified. She died. He hired and managed a million females before he became enamored of Jerlov, a woman of position and poise. They planned to establish at Innsbruck, in her native Austria, the biggest outdoor theater on earth, and the two were to produce there along the Max Reinhardt lines. I understand they put considerable American cash into the venture, before Hitler. That's all down the drain now, of course.

* * *

GLORIA VANDERBILT STOKOWSKI is a new girl. The white-haired maestro-bridegroom of the 21-year-old heiress has transformed her into a charming, subdued, mature person. . . . Not long ago, Gloria would storm into high-priced bars, her scarlet toenails protruding from loud sandals, smoking through a cigarette-holder as long as an alpenstock, her hair upon her head with a tall bolster under it, swigging highballs with Pat Di Cicco when it was illegal to serve her a minor. . . . Now she sits in an inconspicuous box at her husband's concerts and never takes an eye off him. Her clothes are girlish—finely made, but exquisitely simple. Her raven hair is parted flat on her shapely young head. She doesn't smoke, at least in public. She is rarely seen in the gay spots. She takes art lessons faithfully every day. . . . This youngster who has come into some $6,000,000 to call her own has undergone a metamorphosis. . . . She's Stoky's greatest orchestration.

* * *

MONTE PROSER, of the Copacabana, has closed his deal for a cabaret cafe in the Beverly-Wilshire Beverly Hills Hotel. It is to be called the Blackamoor Room and will present name bands and stars, but no chorus line. Since Monte's marriage, he thinks choruses don't interest anybody. How he's changed!

CASE RECORDS

By Dr. George W. Crane

CASE G-230.—Flora S., aged 35, is the wife of a naval officer. "You probably don't remember me," she said, as she shook my hand following my Town Hall address in Detroit during the winter. "But back in October, 1941, I was so desperate that I wrote you along letter concerning my marriage. You sent me an encouraging reply and inclosed two of your bulletins on sex. I want you to know that you saved one small marriage for me, Dr. Crane, and as I am now a member of your Compliment Club, I am giving you an honest compliment for your help. My husband had already left for the Navy when your letter arrived, but the fact that I knew what course to take, made each furlough valuable.

"Now I have received a plea for help from a girl friend who has recently married. She is in the same confused, unhappy state of mind that overwhelmed me two years ago. I have passed along the bulletins which you mailed to me, and have urged her to write a letter to you, frankly outlining her dilemma. I am sure her difficulties are exactly the same as mine. If you saved my marriage, then you ought to be able to save hers."

* * *

AMERICAN EDUCATION in past generations can be indicted for its failure to prepare bride and groom for a permanently happy marriage. In recent decades we have taught girls how to cook and sew, but the great majority of schools, even in this advanced year of 1945 A.D., still demonstrate the proverbial ostrich fallacy of burying their heads in the sand, and ignoring the vital sexual aspects of marriage.

Repeatedly I have warned you readers that divorces usually start in the bedroom; not in the kitchen or dining room. But recipe books and cooking schools only prepare the young brides in kitchen technique. My medico-psychological bulletins, "Sex Problems in Marriage," or "Facts About Pregnancy," and "Sex Differences Between Men and Women" have helped many couples in a vital phase of marriage, as in the case of Flora.

The 'll Do It Every Time :-: By Jimmy Hatlo

I'M TRY'N TO GET BOATS BAIT
I'M CALL THAT MUD SCOW A BOAT AND THAT CHUBEN A MOTOR? WE WANT TO FISH, NOT SWIM. GIVE US THE BEST YOU'VE GOT—AN EXTRA ANCHOR—ANY ANOTHER THING—BE SURE THE BAIT IS ALIVE AN' KICKIN'!
MEEH-AW! TELL HIM WE GOTTA HAVE LOTSA ICE FOR THE SLICK BEATIE.
WHADDAYA EXPECT FOR TWO BUCKS, BUB—THE QUEEN MARY?
IF THOSE WINDS ARE GOIN' REMIND EVERYBODY ELSE, I BETTER QUIT. THEY THINK A SPINNAKER IS SOME-THING YOU DO IN AN AIRPLANE.
TWO BITS SAYS I'LL HAVE TO GO OUT AND FISH 'EM OUT IN ABOUT AN HOUR.
IF ALL THAT LARGO GOES OVERBOARD WITH 'EM, IT'LL BOGON EVERY FISH WITHIN 50 MILES
"RUN AT THE DOCK," OR "IT'S ALWAYS THE WORST THAT WHAT THE BEST"
Drawn by HANK & BOB HATLO
"SUN VALLEY" ISLAND ISLAND LAKE, MICHIGAN, No. 11

Your Husband's Blind Spot

By Christopher Billopp

HE REMEMBERS her when he is hungry and wants his dinner. He remembers her all right if there is a hole in his sock or a button should be sewed on his shirt.

Oh, how well he remembers her when he is down with a cold and needs her to bring up his breakfast, and get to the newspaper and an extra pillow to put under his head!

When a customer from out of town turns up and has to be lodged for the night, she is the first person he thinks about, and if a suit needs pressing he remembers that she will be passing the tailor's in the course of the day.

She instantly comes to mind when there is a letter of condolence to be written, since he figures a woman does so much better than a man. She is constantly in his thoughts when somebody has to go for the laundry, or the lawn mower has to be taken to be sharpened, or the plumber has to be called up about the drainpipe, or an order for coal put in.

Are flowers or a book to be sent to a sick friend? Is a wedding present to be bought, and dispatched? Is new oilcloth needed for the kitchen table, or heat poles for the garden, or an extra length of rubber hose? Instinctively, he thinks of her.

In short, in almost every waking hour, in the face of every problem throughout the day, she is infinitely impressed upon his consciousness. And this is, indeed, most flattering.

Such being the case, why is it then when he and she are together and he spins an acquaintance and engages in animated conversation, he turns his back on her and never, never remembers to say, "Bill old man, I'd like you to meet my wife?"

MY DAY

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Monday

I WAS surprised to see the other day that Pastor Martin Niemoller was being considered by some of our American officials to head the first postwar German government, and I was glad to see, under a later date, the report that the United States Army authorities had cancelled a speech by the same Rev. Niemoller, which one of the lieutenant chaplains had asked him to make.

Pastor Niemoller was great force because of his opposition to the rise of the Nazis. A movie was made about him and he was heralded in this country as a hero for his resistance. We now him portrayed as an example of what a Protestant minister of great courage could endure for the cause of freedom. He spent eight years in a concentration camp until he was liberated by the Allied forces.

After being freed, however, he made a statement which must have shocked many people in this country. In part, he said: "The German people like to be governed, not to rule (as in politics). The greatest sin against the Holy Ghost of the Weimar Republic was that it never could impose authority on the German people which longed for such authority."

* * *

THAT STATEMENT sounds almost like a speech from Hitler. Later, also, Pastor Niemoller admitted that from his concentration camp he had offered his services "in any capacity to the German Navy when the war began." He did not claim any political opposition to the Nazis. He said that as a churchman he was not interested in politics, but that he was unable to accept any authority which claimed the right to control that of the church. Pastor Niemoller sounds to me like a man who believes it is the German destinies of all opportunity of race.

It is easy to understand devotion to one's country when attacked from without, but Niemoller's acceptance of these ideas makes him unfit to establish any kind of government which would help the German people in democracy. The object of the Allied occupation of Germany is to eradicate Nazism and the beliefs which the Nazis held, and to make it impossible for them to build a new generation ready to go to war.

* * *

ONE CAN UNDERSTAND the difficulties faced by our military authorities in finding Germans suited to take office in the country, but I should think they would hesitate to accept anybody.

I have heard people who interviewed Niemoller, an American army, immediately after his liberation, say something like this: "Niemoller is a terrible matter of the first order. He claimed our camp was worse than a concentration camp, and said so that we should not deal with Niemoller is liberated." He is a dangerous pan-German, preaching adherence to God and His greatness in forgiving, looking down at us Americans as if he wanted to say: "Why don't you people forget what has been, as our Lord tends to forgive, and let's live together under a new banner, on a new earth with nothing but love and understanding."

What a milestone that would be for the guilty Germans!

Today's Pattern

Looking for a slenderizing jumper? This is it. Pattern 4685. Every line is designed to slim you down. Make several versions for variety.

Pattern 4685 comes to sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36, jumper, takes 2½ yards 35-inch fabric; blouse, 2¼ yards 35-inch.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 120, Station C, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, zone, size, style number.

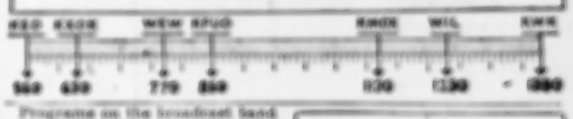
Order the Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book! Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in book are FREE patterns for hat, bag and gloves. Send 25 cents more for your copy.

Beet Pickles

Cold beet pickles will be a welcome addition to any menu and particularly now when we can get them from our victory gardens. Heat one-half cup of malt vinegar with one-fourth cup of water. Add two teaspoons of dry mustard, one-half teaspoon of salt and one-third cup of sugar. Blend well and bring to a boil. Pour over two teaspoons celery seed, two cups of sliced cooked beets and one medium sliced onion. Allow to marinate over night or for several hours before serving. Serve cold. Sprinkle with two tablespoons of minced parsley just before serving.

Peanut butter need not be stored in the refrigerator, but should be kept well covered and stirred occasionally to help distribute oil and prevent drying.

ST. LOUIS RADIO STATIONS



Programs on the broadcast band scheduled for today include:

4 P. M.

KSD—MARY K. GIBBS, MARRIED.
KMOX—Tony Wons, Radio's Poet Laureate; Ted Malone; Ray Noble's Orchestra; Bess Johnson, Hummert Dramas; Ma Perkins.
KWK—Portia Faces Life.
KFUO—Just Plain Bill.
WEW—Guest Star Presentation.

5 P. M.

KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Lum and Abner.
KMOX—Music for Your Mood.
KWK—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.

6 P. M.

KSD—NEWS AND SPORTS, Eric Sevareid.
KMOX—Lowell Thomas and the Headlines; Bob Trout and the CBS Orchestra.
KWK—NEWS OF THE WORLD.
KFUO—G. E. CENTENNIAL.

7 P. M.

KSD—Dinner Presents Kenny Baker.
KMOX—Fred Allen and Portland Hoffa; Ben Grauer and the CBS Orchestra.
KWK—NEWS OF THE WORLD.
KFUO—G. E. CENTENNIAL.

8 P. M.

KSD—Fibber McGee and Molly.
KMOX—Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy; Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; Ken Carpenter; Meredith Willson's Orchestra.
KWK—Mark Trail.
KFUO—Concert Hall.

9 P. M.

KSD—Gabriel Heatter.
KMOX—Hollywood Players; Basil Rathbone; Nigel Bruce; Leith Stevens' Orchestra.
KWK—Famous Jury Trials.
KFUO—Concert Hall.

10 P. M.

KSD—The Sheriff.
KMOX—The Gangbusters; The Guest Star.
KWK—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
KFUO—Concert Hall.

11 P. M.

KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
KMOX—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Glenn Miller's Orchestra.
KWK—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.
KFUO—Concert Hall.

12 MIDNIGHT

KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Lu's Orchestra.
KMOX—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.
KWK—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.

Daytime Tomorrow on Local Stations

A. M.

KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Rise and Shine.
KMOX—Morning Melodies.
KWK—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS; Organ Melodies.
KFUO—Morning Hymns.

7 A. M.

KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.
KMOX—Musical Clock.
KWK—ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

8 A. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

9 A. M.

KSD—Kate Smith Speaks.
KMOX—Kate Smith Speaks.
KWK—Kate Smith Speaks.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

10 A. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

11 A. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

12 Noon

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

2 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

3 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

4 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

5 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

6 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

7 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

8 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

9 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

10 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

11 P. M.

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

12 Midnight

KSD—Breakfast Club.
KMOX—Breakfast Club.
KWK—Breakfast Club.
KFUO—Morning Devotions.

LISTEN TO H. V. KALTENBORN'S News Comment on KSD Monday Through Friday at 6:45 P. M.

FOR WEATHER REPORTS Tune to KSD At 6, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 12 Noon, 5:30, 10:30 and 11 P. M., and 12 Midnight

NEWS AND COMMENT ON KSD 9, 8:30, 6:00 Outstate News; 6:45, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9, 11 a. m., 12 noon, 12:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 10:30, 11, 11:30 p. m., 12 midnight, 12:30, 12:50 a. m.

DR. ROLAND G. USHER News Analyst ON KSD Monday Through Friday at 10:45 P. M.

Flashes of Life

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The police station is harboring a kid—the four-legged variety—and hoping its owner will show up before the animal eats all the shrubbery around the station house.

The police believe the pet must have mountain goat blood, for they hauled it down from an upstairs apartment house porch after being summoned by the mystified resident, Mrs. Norine Studley, who is still trying to figure how the animal got there.

BELOIT, Ill.—Warren Soule says he was rejected for armed service in the Civil War as physically unfit, but at 97 he's furnishing food for victory in World War II.

Soule and his brother Frank, 92, operate an 80-acre farm near here and raise grain and hogs. In competition with younger farmers, the elder Soule won five first premiums and two second prizes at the Greene county fair this year.

Tune to KSD for ALEX DREIER and the NEWS EVERY MORNING MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY 7 to 7:15 a. m. KSD 550 ON THE DIAL

RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

Variety and Comedy.

P. M.
7:00 KSD, Johnny Presents Ginny Simms, the singer; Bombardiers Chorus, Ray Bloch's Orchestra.
7:30 KMOX, Alan Young, comedian; Diane Courtney, singer; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

Drama.

P. M.
7:30 KSD, A Date With Judy; Louise Erickson in title role. KMOX, Theater of Romance; Shirley Booth in "My Sister Eileen."
8:00 KSD, The Navy program, Lt. (j.g.) Gene Kelly, master of ceremonies; U. S. Navy symphony orchestra. KMOX, Norman Corwin Presents Glenn Ford in "Savage Encounter," a tale of the Pacific.
9:30 KMOX, The Doctor Fights; Vincent Price in leading role.
9:00 KSD, Herbert Marshall in The Man Called X.
9:30 KWK, Return to Duty; a real-life story of two soldiers.

Music.

P. M.
6:00 KMOX, Guy Lombardo Show.
9:30 KSD, Sigmund Romberg's Orchestra; Robert Merrill, barbitone; Patricia Conners, singer.
10:00 KSD, The Supper Club, Martin Block, M. C.; Mary Ashworth, singer; Ted Steele's Orchestra; guest, Mary Small.

Commentators.

P. M.
6:15 KMOX, Edwin C. Hill.
7:45 KMOX, CBS Correspondents.
6:15 KSD, World News Roundup; 7:30, Correspondents.
8:45 KSD, H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 KWK, Gabriel Heatter.
10:45 KSD, Dr. Roland G. Usher.

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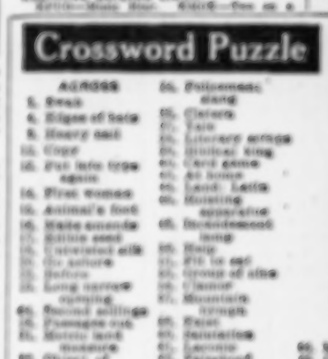
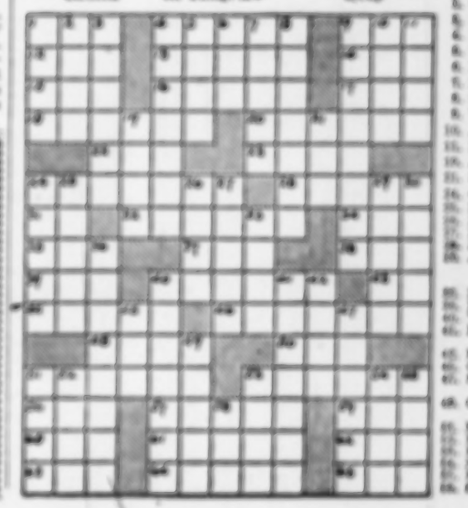
Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1. Deals
4. Edges of hats
9. Heavy cart
12. Cape
13. Put into type again
14. Fine woman
15. Animal's foot
16. Hate enough
17. Bible seer
19. Unrelated wife
21. Go before
22. Before
23. Long narrow opening
25. Sacred writings
26. Passages out
28. Metric land measure
30. Object of devotion
32. Pertaining to Asia Minor
35. Clerics
37. Tale
38. Literary writer
39. Biblical king
41. Card game
42. An issue
44. Land: Latin
45. Hunting apparatus
46. Incandescent ions
48. Hair
50. Fit to eat
51. Group of nine
54. Chemist
57. Mountain trough
58. Rear
59. Sensation
61. Lacerate
62. Famished
63. Thing: law
64. More rational
66. Grade negro army

DOWN
1. Charts
2. Gem
3. Firestones
4. Heroically
5. Horse servants
6. Equal: prefix
7. Repairs
8. Hardened
9. Wild flower
10. Across
11. Bill
18. Asiatic nomad
20. Ryot
24. Clerical collar
27. Drainage
29. Fitches
31. Fibre
33. Weaving
34. Administrative assistants
36. Be carried
37. Light rifles
40. Urinal
43. More magnificent
45. Ireland
47. Chafe
49. Standards of perfection
52. College in Kentucky
53. Biblical tower
55. Low sound
56. Facility
60. Elderly
61. Profound
63. Sea eagle

Solution Of Yesterday's Puzzle



My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM a woman age 36. I have two sons, one in the Army, and a mother age 60. My first husband is dead and I am married a second time. This second man is a disappointment to me. I like pleasant and clean surroundings, like to look neat and pretty in my clothes. He doesn't care to save money but spends lavishly, makes fun of how I look and talk. Nothing I do is right. He always has nasty things to say to me and about me. He uses dreadful language. He doesn't like my boys. His friends are vulgar, and they all drink. Friday and Saturday nights he stays out all night and when he comes in makes a terrible noise and wakes us and all the neighbors up. He makes good money but doesn't give me enough to manage on. I used to be a dressmaker, but had to quit, as he would tear up their materials. My mother claims if I leave him I won't be able to get a job, for I have been feeling so bad for such a long time. What do you think I should do? MRS. D. M.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

The picture you paint sounds pretty depressing. Are you sure it is as bad as this or is it perhaps the weather and everything in general plus worry over the boy in service? If you are a reader of this column you must know I never suggest that anyone get a divorce until every effort at getting along and making a success of marriage has first been tried. If you are sure you have done everything in your power then you might try separating for a time. Often a trial separation will work wonders, with the parties involved coming to a better understanding of themselves and their need for each other. The reason you have been feeling run up to par could be because of this continual friction at home. Away from that and you may feel like a new woman. Consult your doctor if ailments, of course. If things don't work out then will be the time to consider divorce. Surely at 36 you wouldn't consider living a lifetime with someone you can't get along with at all just to be supported!

* * *

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM A GIRL of 27, engaged to a man of 34. He is in the Navy and from my own home town. I have known him eight months and we have been engaged since May 7. A few weeks ago we had an argument and on impulse I broke the engagement. I am sure he still loves me and I know that I love him. He did not answer my letter breaking the engagement, at all. Shall I write and try to make amends or just let things be as they are? He's a very stubborn person. Please tell me what to do. E. S.

Seventeen is pretty young to be thinking of getting married. However, if you love this young man and are sorry for the things you said and want to renew the engagement, that is up to you. He may be stubborn enough to have decided all right, if you want to act up, act up and see if he cares. Then if you are stubborn enough in your turn not to say you're sorry, matters will naturally remain at a standstill. Since you feel you are at fault in this matter it should be you who makes the first move toward peace again. Write and tell him you are sorry for your previous letter, that you wrote it on impulse and didn't mean a word of it. Then pass on to other matters, write a chatty friendly letter and see what will result.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Disheartened Sister": I cannot think of much more than you are doing by way of helping your mother through a difficult time. She will realize soon of course, that she is one of thousands, all with the same problem, and I am sure she will come to herself and get a more normal viewpoint. She should try to remember that her son would like to picture her as carrying on bravely and cheerfully in spite of his absence, keeping the home as he has always known it to be, against his return.

* * *

Dear Martha Carr:

WE ARE TWO GIRLS in our teens and have been going together for a long time. Now there is another girl who has started to go with us. It wouldn't be so bad if she would come along just once in a while but she attaches herself to us every day of the world. She even gets mad when we make perfectly reasonable excuse that our mothers won't let us do this or that. She is always able to do what she pleases. We don't want to hurt her feelings, but we would like to let her know in some way that she isn't wanted. M. B. M.

It seems to me that if you just talk down often enough this girl's suggestions to go here and there she will eventually have to take the hint and find more co-operative company. Maybe she's ignorant of the little saying about "Two's a company." If she's not entirely insensitive she will feel she's not wanted and seek out others before much longer I should think. Perhaps you can help along this desired solution by finding and introducing her to another lost soul like herself who craves a pal and make two people happy as your Girl Scout good deed for the day.

Social Problems

By Emily Post

A BRIDE-TO-BE explains: "As soon as my fiance gets his furlough from overseas duty, we are to be married. He has suggested the idea of having a small picture of the two of us pasted on the wedding announcement, but said I'd better get official approval (meaning from you) before doing it. Mother says she never saw such a thing, but that fact alone does not seem to us to make it objectionable. One can have a little originality don't you think, without being all wrong?"

To have a little originality I agree, but it really wouldn't do to make anything on a formally engraved announcement. There is, however, no reason why you may not inclose an unmounted picture of yourselves with the announcements to distant friends. In fact, I think it a delightful idea!

* * *

DEAR MRS. POST: (1) How should a hotel register be signed by a husband, wife and 12-year-old daughter? (2) When they are staying for two weeks, should they leave the keys at the desk every time they leave the hotel? (3) On giving the order to the waiter or waitress, should the husband give it for all of them or does each one give his own?

Answer: (1) Henry Smith on the top line with Mrs. Henry Smith on the line below and Miss Margaret Smith on third line. Or Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith on the top line and Miss Margaret Smith below. The signature, "Henry Smith and wife," is bad form. (2) Either leave them at the desk or carry them. (3) Whichever seems simplest. The only reason why father (or mother) sometimes gives the whole order is when there is confusion about what one or another has chosen.

Best Place For Babies Is at Home

By Angelo Patri

BABIES thrive far from the heat. They should wear as little clothing as possible during the hot days. A napkin is enough and that all. Add to a heavy vest. The napkin should be changed as often as it is wet or soiled and without delay. Wet napkins in hot weather chill the babies and increase their misery.

It seems too bad that babies in some should wear full clothing and yards of napkin with water proofed coverings in addition. Mothers do this because they have to take the babies on journeys. There are times especially now, when it is necessary to take the baby to see his soldier father, or get him home to grandmother's in the country. When this is so, the clothing can be reduced to bare necessities.

* * *

THE BEST PLACE for babies is at home. They need the quiet and the intimacy that home offers. The fewer people they come in contact with during the heated days the better. Visitors have been known to carry diseases to babies before now and we cannot afford to run risks with these precious young ones.

That is why babies are not to be taken on journeys unless it is imperative that they do so. Crowds are the worst possible contacts for babies. The excitement of their presence, the presence of their numbers, the possibilities of their conveying infection, must be considered.

* * *

WHEN TO FEEDING don't give the baby the from the center on the train. It is no doubt good water for the grown people but because the baby is out of his familiar surroundings and exposed to exciting experiences, the closer to him accustomed ways he is kept the better. Boil and chill the water he is to have and carry it in the little refrigerator that comes for the purpose. His water and milk should be in the usual sterilized bottles and carried in his little refrigerated case.

Your Stars

By Marion Drew

WHAT TO EXPECT TOMORROW

Day by Day.

General Tendencies—The end of this month will be much livelier and constructive than this middle period. It seems to be hard to finish business now until after the 20th, hence this is the right time for vacations. Your plans for changes are apt to include study or reading this year, maybe because of travel restrictions. Anyway, the horoscope for the next few days is strong for amusement based upon the social side, almost every city or town providing opportunities for new interests. Try learning also some form of art at this time.

If Tomorrow Is Your Birthday.

You will show initiative and responsibility in the coming year of yours, qualities which usually lead to promotion or increase of pay. If you are at home, then your chief interests will be centered upon the young people close to you—there may be an increase in your circle. Your best months seem to be around the early winter, possibly soon after the end of September.

Tomorrow's Watchword—As I write this I think of the men we are undertaking in educating and reconstructing the peoples of wartorn countries. It is much easier to kill a man so to train him to believe as you do, since the former takes a short time while the latter may take generations. This regeneration is a truly breath-taking enterprise. It has been attempted in previous days. Possibly mankind is becoming civilized. This effort is one of humanity's most important steps in that direction.

Chicken Salad

There is good chicken salad and bad chicken salad—and nothing in worse than the latter in the way of wasted food. A chicken salad that contains mangled shreds of chicken, with perhaps a bit of bone here or there, a predominance of celery and some wilted lettuce leaves is no business being served.

The secret is to keep the pieces of chicken as large and uniform as possible. Use both dark and white meat. Smooth the meat by cooking it in a strong, well-flavored French dressing for an hour or so before using.

Crisp a cup of diced celery in two cups cubed chicken in salad ice water. Have a cupful of cooked fresh green peas chilling in the refrigerator. When the time comes to put the salad together, drain the chicken, add the peas and celery and toss with a tart French mayonnaise dressing. Mound the chicken and celery mixture on crisped lettuce leaves, sprinkled with herb vinegar and garnish the salad with pickle forks, sliced hard-cooked eggs and strips of red and green pepper. Do serve it ice cold.

To remove iron rust, ink and smooth on washable material, moisten the spot with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and place in sunlight. Repeat until stain disappears.

MAVIS COLA
MAKE TWELVE DRINKS 30¢
NO DEPOSITS AT GROCERS
BEST OF ALL

Learning a New Way of Life

Soldiers Who Have Lost Legs or Arms Show Great Spirit in Starting Over

By Virginia Irwin

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 6.

SPUNK, cluss? These guys have got it.

With artificial hands replacing the ones they left on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific, they make everything from ship models to flower arrangements. With artificial legs to take the place of good ones blown off by mines and booby traps, they learn to walk in some cases without a trace of a limp, and even jitterbug and get around a tennis court.

They're the "customers" at the Army's Percy Jones General Hospital here at Battle Creek, one of the seven "amputee centers" in the United States where men who have lost legs or arms in battle are conditioned for a new life.

At Percy Jones, once a man is through with surgery necessary to supplement the simple guillotine operations performed overseas, he is ready for physical and occupational therapy, fancy names for an intensive course in reconditioning a man physically and mentally for the change he must make in the way of living.

"The Medical Corps has it down to a science," says Capt. Robert Low of Paterson, N. J., chief of physical therapy at Percy Jones. "Fourteen to 16 days after a man is through with surgery he's ready for the amputation program, which is a combination of physical therapy, occupation therapy, educational pursuits, general body building exercises and recreation."

* * *

LET'S say for instance that a fellow has lost a leg. After he's through with surgery, nurses in the physical therapy department go to work on him with massage, exercises for the muscles in the stump of his leg, and exercises to strengthen the abdominal and back muscles that are going to take a beating when he starts walking with his artificial leg. To toughen the stump of his leg to practical bearing his weight on the stump by pressing on a stack of soft towels. Sometimes in as little as six weeks after his last operation, he's ready to start trying out the artificial leg and from then on he's in for it. Twice a day he must attend classes in walking, classes in which he learns from his own mistakes by practice before mirrors. He must learn to negotiate an obstacle course, involving the use of artificial curbs, simulated, rough ground; he must learn stair walking and how to ride a bicycle. Under Pfc. Ted Arcinski, who himself lost a leg, he can even learn to drive an automobile if he wishes.

The physical therapy process sounds simple the way Capt. Low describes it. But not every man receives the same treatment. Each man's handling depends on his general physical condition and what length stump remains.

While this body building and education in the art of walking is going on, the men are busy in one or another of a hundred projects in the great hospital, which, as the world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium, was once valued at $12,000,000 and which, with surrounding grounds covers 20 acres.

In one section of the hospital I watched men learning to use their new "arms." They were learning table manners all over again, cutting steaks fashioned from putty, learning to butter plastic bread. In one part of this same room, other men with artificial hands and arms were practicing turning doorknobs, and light switches on and off. Others were learning to dial telephone numbers with their "claws" and still others were learning to tie their own neckties with their one good hand and opposite claw.

In the flower shop men without legs were learning the florist's trade. Assistant director of this flower shop, provided by the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association, is Pfc. Albert W. Enos of 1207 North Thirty-fifth street, East St. Louis.

* * *

"TIME goes soon to take to this course," Enos explains. "They think that learning how to run a flower shop is just about the easiest thing they can do to help earn a living when they get on their artificial feet. They work like beavers and the Florist Telegraph Association furnishes flush, flowers and then the guys give the corsages they make to their wives or girl friends."

Besides the flower shop in one part of the hospital, there are weaving, woodworking, leather craft, printing and art shops. There are three swimming pools at Percy Jones, two indoors and another outside, where men without legs or arms learn to swim with rubber flippers. There are tennis courts, a baseball diamond and golf courses. And in the great gymnasium adjoining the hospital there is every kind of an exercising machine imaginable, a big bowling alley, and the last word in all sorts of gymnastic equipment.

Strictly speaking, Percy Jones does not go in for "job training" of veterans who have lost legs and arms. If extensive job training is necessary to prepare a patient for a new occupation, the Veterans' Administration takes over. But Percy Jones does a whale of a job of what they call "reconditioning" these men for return to civilian life.

If a man is lacking in the spirit it takes to face a new life with an artificial leg or arm, Percy Jones imbues him with that spirit.

"As far as the fitting of the artificial leg or arm and the general health of the patient goes, we know a good job has been done on him by the time he is discharged," says Major Gene Caldwell, chief of the Amputation section of Percy Jones. "It will be a shame if the public leaves up the job after these men get back to civilian living."

Major Caldwell's two main hopes along this line are that employers will not discriminate against men with artificial legs or arms and refuse to give them a chance on the ground that they are handicapped persons; and that the makers of artificial legs and arms will not "rook" veterans with fancy appliances.

"These slaves we're fitting to men who have lost their arms aren't pretty," says the major, "but they're useful. A plastic hand may look more natural and help a guy's vanity, but it isn't going to help him do a job."

CPL. WILLIAM T. SEARCY OF LARDO, MO., WHO LOST AN ARM IN LUXEMBOURG, LEARNING TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT WHILE EATING AT PERCY JONES GENERAL HOSPITAL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. WATCHING HIM IS LUCY JANE RAMMANN, INSTRUCTOR, OF 319 KIRKWOOD PLACE, WEBSTER GROVES. AT LEFT, PVT. JAMES LAWRENCE OF COLUMBUS, O., INJURED ON LUZON, TRYING OUT AN ARTIFICIAL LEG ON A SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED RAMP.

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LOVACON does not permanently dye or bleach. It's a pure, odorless hair rinse, in 12 different shades, by LOVACON. At stores which sell toilet goods.
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Contract Bridge

By Ely Culbertson

THIS grand-slam contract in today's deal was over-ambitious for two separate reasons: first, because it could not be reached without "book-stretching"; second, because it required play far more expert than this particular declarer could produce.

South, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 Diamond	1 Heart	3 Hearts	3 Spades
4 Clubs	Pass	4 Diamonds	Pass
4 Hearts	Pass	5 Diamonds	Pass
6 Clubs	Pass	Pass	Pass

South should have been well satisfied with a small-slam contract.

West opened the heart king. South discarded a spade on dummy's ace, cashed the spade ace and his own top diamonds, then launched a cross-ruff. This plan went well until the tenth trick, at which point the situation was: North held three low hearts and the trump 10. East held the spade 10 and his original three trumps. South held the spade queen and his three top trumps. Unfortunately, however, the play was now in dummy, and with the need for ruffing his spade queen, declarer had to ruff another heart to enter his own hand. Naturally, East discarded his last spade on this trick, and he was sure to make a trump trick to set the contract.

The bidding practically guaranteed that West, aside from long hearts, held the spade king. Acting on that highly logical assumption, South should have maneuvered as follows:

Heart ace, with a spade discard. South cashes the two top diamonds but does not discard dummy's low spade—he throws a heart from dummy. Next, he ruffs a diamond, noting West's failure to follow and his inability to ruff in with trump jack. South ruffs a heart, then ruffs another diamond. He then leads a trump to his hand, ruffs his last diamond in dummy, ruffs another heart—and lays down his two remaining trumps. Follow this line, dear reader, and see what happens to West!

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DELMAR 2121 CABANY 5420 WEBSTER 170
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OUR BREAKFAST BLEND 2 lbs. 63¢
OUR LARGEST SELLING COFFEE.
OUR FINEST COFFEE 2 lbs. 79¢
THIS EXCELLENT COFFEE IS SUPERIOR
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SPANISH BUN CAKE
ICED IN PINEAPPLE FROSTING— YOU'LL AGREE—A REAL TREAT. 45¢
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APPLE-RAISIN PIES
A DELICIOUS COMBINATION IN TENDER, FLAKY PASTRY FOR DESSERT. EACH 55¢
FRESH Okra lb. 43¢ Young, Tender, Small
CALIFORNIA Carrots Bunch 10¢ Fresh, Crisp, Sweet
MICHIGAN Celery Stalk 15¢ Fresh, Crisp, Tender
FRESH Green Peas lb. 23¢ Young, Tender, Well-Filled
ORANGE Marmalade 2 8-Oz. Jars 85¢ Serve With Hot Biscuits
BIRDSEYE Codfish Fillets lb. 47¢ Mackerel Fillets, lb., 41¢
WAX Paraffine 2 1-Lb. Pkgs. 29¢ For Summer Canning
LARGE—WHITE IT LASTS! Ivory Soap 2 for 24¢ Medium Bars, 2 for 14¢
FLOUR Gold Medal 5-Lb. Bag 36¢ Economy Size, 10 Lbs. 69¢
NEW PACK Apple Butter 2 18-Oz. Jars 75¢ The Kiddies Love It
DOG FOOD Purina 2 5-Lb. Bags $1.05 For Your Canine Pals
HOBBY 1 Package Limit Flakes Pkg. 26¢ Large Box, Pkg., 35¢
SERVE HEUBLEIN'S COCKTAILS
YOU MAY AGAIN ENJOY YOUR FAVORITE COCKTAIL WITHOUT FUSS OR MUSS!
DRY MARTINI Fifth $3.93
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GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

"It won't be necessary to make any promises on this test, fellows—those people aren't your constituents!"

BLONDIE—By Chic Young

PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger

"Boy, am I automatic! the Japs—funnin' in to their stations ALL the time, to keep wastin' their fuel!"

LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

SMACK
WOW! WHEN THEY HAVE PROMISED THEIR HANDS NO NEED BUT THEY'LL BE BIG ENOUGH!
YES, WILL THERE BE ENOUGH ROOM FOR ME AND MY WIFE AND MY CHILDREN AND MY GRANDCHILDREN AND MY GREAT GRANDCHILDREN AND MY GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILDREN AND MY GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILDREN AND MY GREAT GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILDREN AND MY GREAT